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VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

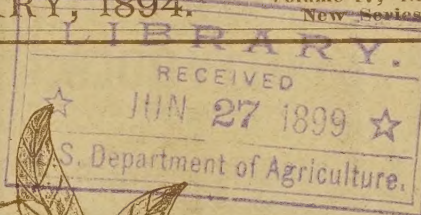
MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1894.

Volume 17, No. 4.
New Series.



Healthy Flesh

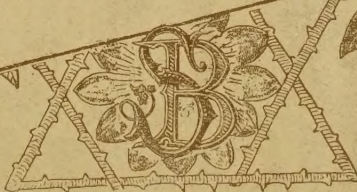
is a storehouse of latent vital strength
which comes to the rescue in time of need.
Losing flesh shows that there is a demand
made for vital energy. Something is wrong.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, gives the system the nourishment it requires, and thus restores a normal condition. Thin, angular women need it. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Coughs and Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood
way to Scott's Emulsion. Diseases and Emaciation, all give
Don't be Deceived by Substitutes!

prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, New-York City
DRUGGISTS SELL IT.





RAWSON'S Mammoth African POPPIES

This collection of magnificent Poppies are of the sleep-producing or somniferum variety of Africa, and are wonders of beauty, form and grace. The blossoms are of mammoth size, perfectly double, and of rich, brilliant colors. Seed can be sown from April to June, in open ground, and will produce flowers in about 60 days. We offer them in six different colors.

Lilac—shading to Lavender, with broad petals.
Pure White, deeply fringed with bright Carmine.
Purple Violet, shading to beautiful shining Bronze.
Dazzling Vermilion, very showy.
Blush Pink, shading to White.
Snow White.

The entire Collection of six varieties for **35 cts.**; two Collections for **50 cts.** In addition to the above we will mail **Free** with each order mentioning this paper, our Catalogue for 1894, which alone is worth 20 cts. It contains beautiful colored plates painted from nature; honest illustrations and descriptions; all the latest reliable Novelties, with full description how and when to plant all kinds of seeds.

W. W. RAWSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



SCOLLAY'S IMPROVED PUTTY BULB,

For Glazing Sash, Etc.,

—ALSO THE—

Patent Plant Sprinkler.

For sale by your Seedsman, or sent, post-paid for **\$1.00**.

JOHN A. SCOLLAY,
 74 & 76 Myrtle Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

When writing mention Vick's Magazine.



R

oses


How to get the best, and how to grow them successfully—that's the text of our new

Guide to Rose Culture

for 1894. It tells you how to get the famous D. & C. Roses on their own roots; gives the very latest and best information for the culture of all kinds of flowers. We send it free to anyone, together with a sample copy of our interesting floral Magazine

"SUCCESS WITH FLOWERS."

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
 Rose Growers and Seedsman, West Grove, Pa.



ROSES PLANTS, SEEDS

THOUSANDS SAY OUR ROSES are The Best

They grow and bloom beautifully and are on their own roots. A sample collection of **20 Roses** mailed to any address for **\$1.00**. A fine assortment of colors. **Chrysanthemums** in all the different colors and forms. Largest collection of **Begonias** in America. Large collection of Bedding Plants, Hardy Shrubs and Vines. **Pure Seed** that are sure to grow. Our inducements are many for you to buy Flowers of us. **All the Latest Novelties. We Give a packet of choice flower seed with every order. Our Prices** are so low as to be full of interest.

<p>20 Fine Chrysanthemums, all different, for \$1.00 20 Geraniums, all different, for \$1.00 18 Carnations, all different, for \$1.00 12 Choice Begonias, for \$1.00</p>	<p>We Guarantee Delivery in FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.</p>
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Write now for our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, **Sent Free** to all. It is full of valuable information. Don't order until you have examined our prices. We can save you money. Address **G. R. GAUSE & CO., Box 20, RICHMOND, IND.**

Ambitious Boys and Girls.

A grand opportunity to make money this winter. A boy or girl who wants to earn money for the summer vacation or other purpose can do so by selling our packages of seeds and receiving cash commission. Send 10 cents for full particulars and a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, 1894.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

**HOW
TO
MAKE
MONEY.**



A GOOD HOUSE PALM.—Phoenix rupicola is really the most beautiful of the stronger growing date palms. So says W. H. Taplin, in the *American Florist*. He adds further: As a house plant P. rupicola is very effective and seems rather to enjoy the dry atmosphere that invariably prevails in dwellings, this dry air being possibly somewhat similar to that experienced by these plants through a considerable portion of the twenty-four hours in their natural habitat.

FUR RUGS.

Those of our readers who have taken advantage of the offer of large fur rugs for \$2.00 made by Lawrence, Butler & Benham, of Columbus, O., express the most satisfaction at the quality of the goods. These fur rugs are a very great decoration to a room and at the extremely low price at which they are offered they should be in almost every home.

Rare and Unique Plants.

A New Collection for 60 Cents.



Containing one each of 3 species of choice Palms, an Orchid, a fine Amaryllis Bulb, 2 species of Air Plants and some Long Spanish Moss. All sent postpaid on receipt of only 60 cents; they are worth twice the sum asked! This special offer is made to introduce our plants; why not take advantage of it? Our catalogue of Tropical Plants will prove of interest to those who have not seen it. Address

R. D. HOYT,

American Exotic Nurseries, Seven Oaks, Fla.

ELEGANT PALMS



From India and the Isles of the Sea. 5 Glorious Plants, different sorts, post paid, 60c. These will grow and flourish everywhere.

PALM SEED.

It is child's-play to make them grow. Send 5c. postage for our great catalogue, (130 pages) or catalogue and one large package of 5 different kinds of Palm seed, free for 20c. postage. 100 packages \$10. A child can sell 100 packages in two evenings after school and make \$5.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED & LA CROSSE WIS.



FREE TO ALL:

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS, VINES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, SEEDS, etc., will be mailed **FREE** to all applicants. 100 pages. Most complete Plant Catalogue published. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 20 ROSE HOUSES, 45 GREENHOUSES; 30 acres NURSERIES.

Address
NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Magnificent New Flowers FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.



Including the lovely Orange Scented Tuberosa which bears flowers of great beauty and of unsurpassed fragrance, worth more than the price of the collection. One bulb of Orange Scented Tuberosa, 1 bulb French Seedling Gladioli, lovely spikes; 1 pkt. Fuller's New Sweet Pea in mixed colors, a grand variety; 1 pkt. World's Fair Pansy, comprises all the finest strains mixed; 1 pkt. Fuller's New Rose Aster flowers of great beauty; 1 pkt. Star Phlox, 30 colors mixed; 1 pkt. Giant Cockscomb, heads over two feet in circumference; 1 large pkt. Mixed Flower Seeds, over 100 different kinds, all the best sorts, which grow and bloom freely. The above fine bulbs and seeds are worth \$1.00, will all flower this season, and we send them for only 25 cents. Order at once. Catalogue free.

J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Floral Park, N. Y.

Banquet Strawberry.

Equal to wild berry in flavor. **CROSBY PEACH**, frost proof. Fruits every year. COLORED PLANTS. Full descriptions. **FREE CATALOGUE.** All fruits. Write at once. **HALE BROS., South Glastonbury, Conn.**

CONARD'S SUNSHINE PANSIES
 and Red, White and Blue
SWEET PEAS are the best. 1 pkt. each, 2 for 10c. Large pkts. 2 for 20c. with catalogue. **Alfred F. Conard,**
 Box 5, West Grove, Pa., Late Pres. Dingee & Conard Co.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N.Y.

FREE CATALOGUE HOME-GROWN NORTHERN SEEDS

Guaranteed fresh and reliable. Large pkts. 2 to 5 cts. Direct from Grower. Novelty presents with every order. Catalogue, Free—or with 2 packets Seeds, 5 cents; 35 packets, \$1.00. Send to-day. A. R. AMES, Madison, Wis.

SEEDS FREE Send 10c. for "Favorite Flowers" and get these seeds free: 5 pkts Tuberous Begonia, Aster, Ech-inocytis, Passion Flower and Pansy. 6 House Plants, 30c.; 6 Begonias, 30c. A. C. ANDERSON, Box N., Leigh, Nebr.

MIXED.

She had read the advertisements
In the papers o'er and o'er.
But had gotten somewhat muddled
As to what each thing was for.

So when she had a bilious turn,
She took some Pyle's Pearline;
She scrubbed the floor with Sozodent,
But could not get it clean.

And for a torpid liver
She took Sapolio,
And put Castoria in the cake;
She got them muddled so.
—Jay Kaye, New York Life.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

Bright ambitious boys and girls should take advantage of the proposition made on the second cover page. They can make considerable money by taking an agency.



Four Grand POPPIES,
SHIRLEY,
BRILLIANT,
TULIP,
ORIENTALE,
Over 1500 Plants
For 30 Cents.

Vick's Floral Guide contains colored plates of above, and gives full particulars.



UPON our 250 acres of nursery we have every class of hardy Trees and Plants; Fruit, Ornamental, Nut and Flowering. Mary and Henry Ward Beecher Strawberries and Lovett's Best Blackberry are among the most valuable novelties. In our catalogues which are the most complete, comprehensive and elaborate published by any nursery establishment in the world, are all accurately described and offered at one-half the price of tree agents.

LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE tells all about fruits, their merits and defects; how to plant, prune, cultivate, etc. Richly illustrated. Several colored plates. Price 10c.

LOVETT'S MANUAL OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS is authoritative as well as instructive; a model of excellence in printing and illustration. Gives points and plans for ornamental planting. Price, with colored plates, 15 cents.

Established 40 years. We successfully ship to all parts of the world.

All who order either of the above and name this paper will receive an ounce of Flower Seeds free.

J. T. LOVETT CO., Little Silver, N. J.

A FINE ROSE And packet of beautiful FLOWER SEEDS, with catalogue, for 10c. ALFRED F. CONARD, Box 5, West Grove, Pa. Late President DINGEE & CONARD CO.

SEEDS 12 pkts Choice Vegetable Seeds, or 15 pkts Choice Flower Seeds, for 25c. List free. J. E. BONSALL & SON, Salem, Ohio.

SEEDS A \$3.00 BOX OF NEW, RARE and BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FREE

BEST as well as the CHEAPEST Seeds to be found anywhere in America, so we will mail you FREE for trial the following 15 Packets of Choice Seeds and two Grand Bulbs:

1 BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED GLADIOLUS BULB, sure to bloom. 1 EXCELSIOR TUBEROSE BULB, Lovely and Fragrant. 40 BELL'S Show Mixtures are Finest and Rarest Sorts in the World. COLUMBINE, Queen Victoria, Choice New D'ble. BUSH MORNING GLORY, Double Violet, Pretty. GODETIA, Double Show, New Double, Rare. WONDERFUL MEXICAN PRIMROSE, Worth 25c. LINUM, Perpetual Flowering, Blooms all Summer. SWEET PEAS, Beautiful Home Mixed, Large Flower. HARDY ANNUALS, 400 Choice Sorts, Mixed.

2 All the above 15 Packets Seeds and 2 Bulbs Mailed FREE on the following conditions:

(This is to prevent people sending who have no use for them). Send us 25 Cents and we will mail all the above, postpaid, with our "Book on Summer Gardening," and send you in the box a check for the 25 cents; this check you can return to us and get 25c. worth of Seeds at any time. So you see the box of Seeds costs you nothing. We have 1200 of the choicest varieties and do this to get your patronage. Book mailed free on application to all seed buyers. Address, J. J. BELL, Flowers, Broome Co., N.Y.

GRAND BOX FREE. SEND FOR IT. LOVELY FLOWERS EASILY GROWN.

SUMMER SNOW for over 50 years the one hardy peach, comes true from seed—seedling peaches are hardest. Stands 6 to 10 degrees more cold than others; trees 36 years old still bear—and BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

We control the stock; Trade Mark guaranty on every lot.

If interested in Trees, Fruits, Roses, Ornamentals, write today for Orchard Book, Guide, prices—will save you money, and MORE: mistakes.

A POINTER—Wheat 50c., apples 3c.; 3c. apples out pay 5c. wheat.

OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root trees are carefully propagated regardless of cost by the one known method that gives fruitful long-lived trees. And O. O. P. trees grow—one customer planted 16,300 Without Losing a Tree. You can't get better trees at any price, nor equally good trees for less money; ours are the **LOWEST PRICED** Nurseries in U. S. for good stock—such as has made us friends everywhere during 69 YEARS; read the thousands of letters from customers who send us orders year after year. Men do not as a rule send the second, the third, and even the 20th order, if not fairly dealt with.

YOUR ORDER—we want it, whether for one tree or one million, because we have the stock to fill it—1000 acres Nurseries. Tested 1st Choice sorts—30,000 acres Orchards in 21 States. We SHIP ALL WINTER (13 Cool Storage cellars), ship everywhere, south of Equator as well as north. Free Packing, Free EXTRA COUNT (11 for 10). FREE FREIGHT. STARK BRO'S Nurseries and Orchards Co., B. 31, Louisiana, Mo. or Rockport, Ill.



RARE PANSIES FREE

LAST YEAR We gave away over 250,000

packets of Pansy Seed and found it the best advertisement we ever had. This season we shall do the same. To every reader of this paper sending us 10c. the actual cost of postage and packing, we will mail our famous Gem Collection of Pansies, precisely the same as we are selling for \$1.00. This collection consists of four regular size packets as follows:

King Rufus, rich red, new and scarce.
Alpine Belle, light lavender, shaded blue.
Bronze Queen, beautiful bronze, edged with mahogany. Very handsome.

Royal Mixed, mammoth flowers, often measuring 3 inches in diameter, all colors.

PEONIA POPPY EXTRA—To everyone sending for the Gem Collection and giving us the names and addresses of three more of their friends who purchase seeds and plants, we will add one packet of our new Peonia Flowered Poppy, and our 25c. Certificate.

Our Handsome Illustrated Bargain Catalogue of Seeds, Plants and Fruits, containing colored plates and thousands of illustrations free with every collection.

MAY & CO. SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS ST. PAUL, MINN.



Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outfits prevent Leaf Blight & Wormy Fruit. Insures a heavy yield of all Fruit and Vegetable crops. Thousands in use. Send 6 cts. for catalogue and full treatise on spraying. Circulars free. WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY

FOR TRIAL. I have found that the best way to advertise good Seeds is to give away a sample for trial. If you will send me a 2-cent stamp to pay postage, I will mail free one package, your selection, of either Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Musk or Water Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, or of Flower Seeds—Aster, Balsam, Celosia, Carnation, Mignonette, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Sweet Peas, Zinnia, or Verbena, and one of my 1894 Catalogues. Under any circumstances do not buy your Seeds until you see it, for I can save you money. Over 200,000 people say my seeds are the cheapest and best. I have earliest vegetables on record. Discount and large prices to agents. 50 cents worth of Seeds free with \$1.00 order. Write to-day. F. B. MILLS, Box 30, Rose Hill, N.Y.

"IF THEY'RE BURPEE'S THEY GROW."

MUCH FOR 25 CENTS.

Four Favorite
Fordhook Collections.

That those who do not know us
may be convinced that

we'll send at less than wholesale price, the *First and Famous in Vegetables*, the *Fashion and Fancy in Flowers*—the best varieties known, at merely nominal price. Any one collection for twenty-five cents, all four for a dollar. With the four we give Mrs. Rorer's brand new book "How to Cook Vegetables," the best work in cookdom.

There's no profit in it, but it pays us, for we *know* the quality of our seeds—a trial order means a permanent customer. We can fill the hundred thousand orders we expect from readers of *Vick's Magazine*, and a few other great publications like it. Not space enough here to describe these varieties; we simply brief them; all about them in

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1894,

The leading American seed catalogue. 172 pages, hundreds of illustrations direct from photographs, beautiful colored plates as bright and true as Nature. New features for '94, noteworthy novelties nobody else has. The original, interesting, and instructive seed book of the world, valuable to everybody. Mailed free to everyone who plants seeds; to others 10 cents, less than cost.



Burpee's seeds grow

Fordhook Fashion Flowers.

SIX NOVELTIES in three of the most fashionable flowers of the day, with a bright booklet, titled, "PANSIES, POPPIES, AND SWEET PEAS."

NEW SWEET PEA—American Belle. FLORAL NOVELTY OF '94. Extremely early, wonderfully free-flowering; bright rose; wings of crystal-white, vividly spotted in rich, purplish-carmine.

ECKFORD'S GILT EDGE, or SURPASSING SWEET PEAS. This grand strain of New Sweet Peas in mixture is unequalled.

BURPEE'S DEFIANCE PANSIES, Finest Mixed. Magnificent new giant-flowered Pansies, 2 1/2 to 4 inches across.

SUPERB NEW IMPERIAL GERMAN PANSIES. All known colors, the brightest fancy varieties, blotched, veined, mottled, and margined.

NEW CARDINAL POPPY. Glowing cardinal-scarlet flowers, uniformly of enormous size; perfectly double; of great profusion; long duration in bloom.

GOLDEN GATE POPPIES. If you already have this superb strain you can give this packet to a friend, to whom the thousands of beautiful flowers will be a constant source of delight.

We have a beautiful colored plate, painted from nature, of the distinct new PANSIES, POPPIES, AND SWEET PEAS, which we will mail enclosed flat with our FARM ANNUAL for 1894.

Complete Collection—one packet each of the above six varieties—mailed for 25 cts. With each collection we send a free copy of the bright new booklet, "PANSIES, POPPIES, AND SWEET PEAS," beautifully printed and charmingly illustrated, written by three well-known authors.

Fordhook Fancy Flowers. Embracing seeds of 10 easy-growing annuals of real beauty. One full-sized packet each of all the following:—

New Yellow **DOLICHOS**. Unique, no vine is more quick growing.—**ASTERS**, Choice mixed. Every color.—**BALSAM**, Burpee's Superb Camellia-Flowered. Magnificent double flowers.—**Marguerite CARNATIONS**. Perfect double Carnations in four months.—**CALLIOPSIS Coronata**. Brightest yellow.—**DIANTHUS**, Mixed. Double and single Chinese and Japanese Pinks.—New Erfurt **MIGNONETTE**. Large size, delicious fragrance.—Fordhook Strain of **PHLOX Drummondii Grandiflora**. Of remarkable perfection.—**SALVIA Splendens**.—**VERBENA Hybrida**, Mixed. All colors.

The entire collection, one packet each of the above ten varieties, mailed to any address for 25 cts., which is less than one third the regular retail price. Five collections for \$1.00.

Fordhook First Vegetables. The five earliest vegetables, those first to mature, all of FORDHOOK introduction.

Early Black **LIMA BEAN**. Two weeks earlier than any other Lima.—New **TOMATO**, Fordhook First. Only first early Tomato that is smooth and perfect.—Burpee's Allhead Early **CABBAGE**. Most thoroughbred and best Early Cabbage.—Columbia **BET**. Earliest of all; of surpassingly fine flavor.—Burpee's Earliest **RADISH**. Ready to pull in 20 days.

One full-size packet of each of the above Five FORDHOOK FIRST Vegetables mailed to any address for 25 cts. Purchased separately, the five packets would cost 60 cents.



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W. A. BURPEE & CO.

Fordhook Famous Vegetables. Five of the most famous

vegetables introduced from FORDHOOK FARM.

Burpee's Bush **LIMA**. Only bush form of true large Lima Bean, most remarkable of new vegetables.—Burpee's Surehead **CABBAGE**. Record of 17 years' trials.—New Iceberg **LETTUCE**. See colored plate for the decided merits of this rare novelty.—Burpee's Melrose **MELON**. No other melon is so handsome, none can equal this in delicious flavor.—White Victoria **ONION**. Famous for immense size and mild flavor.

One packet each of the above Five FAMOUS FORDHOOK Vegetables would cost 60 cts. at retail. We include the 5 packets in our FORDHOOK FAMOUS COLLECTION for 25 cts., postpaid, to any address.

4 COLLECTIONS FOR \$1.00. 2 BOOKS FREE!

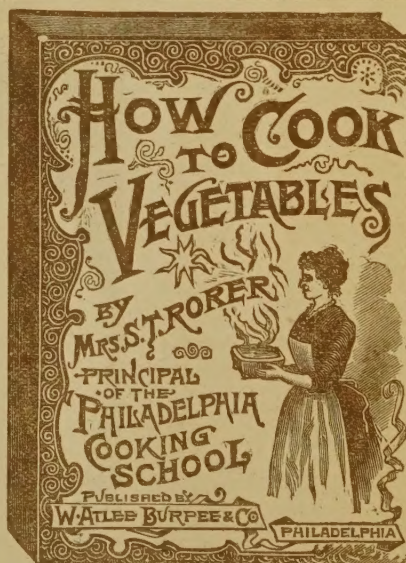
She who cooks and she who eats will find in Mrs. Rorer's new book more practical, palatable information than in any other work of its kind published here or anywhere. There is no other book like it. We cannot sell these books. Our contract forbids it—we could have sold thousands—we can give them to you, if you buy the Four Favorite Fordhook Collections. Perhaps you don't want all the seeds—why not buy them all, get the book for nothing, give the extra seeds away—they'll be appreciated for more than they cost you? If you're in the city and have no garden, better buy these seeds for presents to country friends. If you are our customer, and have the cook book, then select any five collections for a dollar—use the odd one yourself or give it away. If you so request, we will send it to your friend with your name on the wrapper, that she may know it came from you. We'll pay the postage, save you all bother. For a dollar you get even more—our new book, "Selection in Seed Growing," a grand work of practical sense. This is free to any dollar customer who asks for it. When ordering, please mention *Vick's Magazine*.

Let us figure together:—At retail the 26 varieties of seeds in the four collections would cost \$2.90. "Selection in Seed Growing," 112 pages, and "How to Cook Vegetables," 182 pages, are worth as general books, 60 cts.—\$3.50 for your dollar. We want you for a customer, and we're willing to meet you more than half way at the start. We guarantee that you will be satisfied.

If you ask us to we will include in the box of four collections a sample package of the valuable new WHITE CAP DENT CORN. All about it on Page 35 of the Farm Annual. It's the best field corn in cultivation to-day.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"THEY CAN'T HELP GROWING."

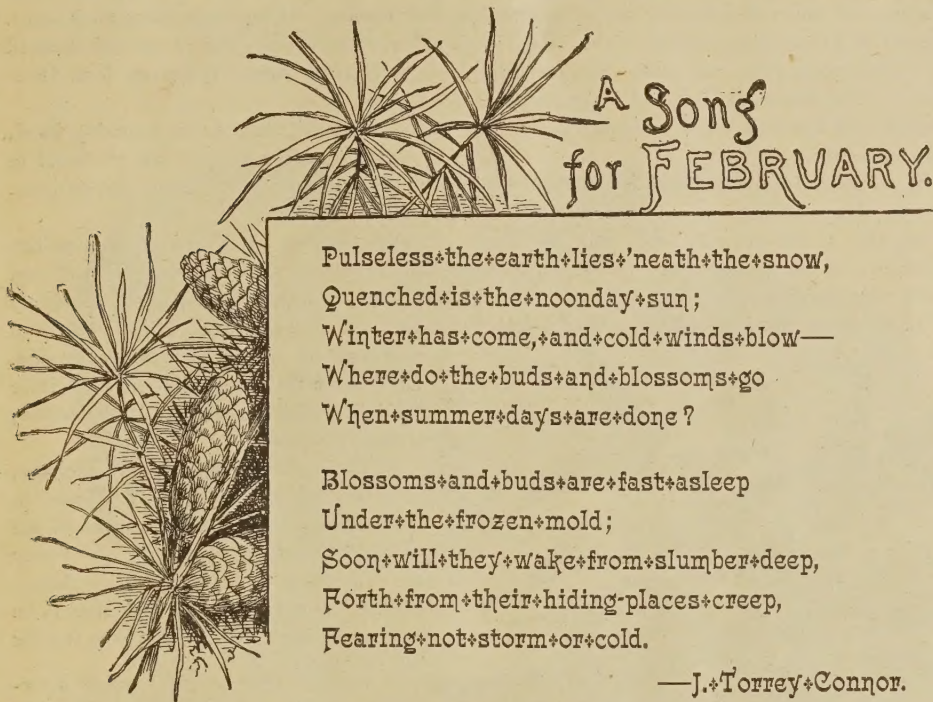


VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 17.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 4.



THE VERBENA.

THIS is one of the most popular plants of today. It is easily raised from seed, and no other plant that I have ever tried for bedding has so well rewarded me for my trouble as this. Every color seemingly is obtained but yellow, or orange, these we need never expect to have as there seems to be a natural law of the floral kingdom that blue, yellow and scarlet are never found in varieties of the same species. Verbenas are not at all particular about soil, provided it is not water soaked. I have them planted on soils varying from almost pure sand to heavy clay, but always enriched with manure, and there is but little difference in the growth or bloom. The only trouble I have experienced with verbenas is to prevent them from being attacked by the insect which produces the black rust. This generally succumbs to tobacco soap and does not usually attack plants that have been raised from seed.

I notice that some of the leading florists no longer offer verbenas for sale, and recommend only verbenas raised from seed. It is a remarkable fact that these are always fragrant, while plants reared from cuttings are not.

The original species of our well known verbenas is indigenous to South America, and in its natural state has a comparatively small scarlet flower. From this, and probably some other species hybridized with it, we have the gorgeous and varied coloring of the verbenas of today, but it took many years to produce these, and I can remember in my early gardening days there was no good white, and the furor that took place

in the floricultural world when a new white appeared; single plants were sold by the florists of that time at a price that would now buy a hundred. I have some verbenas that I have not disturbed for years. They come up here, in South Carolina, from self-sown seeds and I pull out the old plants when they seem in any way to be deteriorating.

PRUDENCE PLAIN.

PANSIES FROM SEED.

SEVERAL packages of pansy seeds planted in autumn will furnish a large quantity of the finest blooms for winter and early spring. August is the preferable month for planting the seeds, though later will do, and in the house they can be started in the winter season. Prepare some boxes of rich loam, decomposed and friable, mixed with sand and plant the seeds thinly. Thick sowing of seeds is to be avoided for obvious reasons. Having the soil thoroughly damp throughout and keeping it thus, placing the boxes in a partially shaded position the seeds soon germinate. Avoid keeping young seedlings too damp. Observation is the best guide in this and other matters pertaining to the life of the young plants. When the plants have made a few small leaves gently stir the soil around them to prevent a crust forming. After about six leaves have grown begin to water with liquid fertilizer and continue through the growing and blooming season. Transplanting can be done when four or six leaves appear, and the plants flourish alike in boxes, several together, or singly in pots. Keep the soil well stirred and watered, and as it settles and the roots fill it, a good plan

is to add more soil to the old that has settled and been taken up by the roots. During the short winter days pansies require all the sun they can get.

The seeds are safely to be relied upon purchased in mixed papers or each kind separately. One after another of royal purple and gold, pale yellow, lilac and yellow, bronze, dark blackish purple, will burst into blooms of large size and beauty and stand upright on its sturdy little stem above the rich green leaves, growing more perfect each day, as the pansy does not unfold its full size at first, for what is long life for a bloom amid the darkest, dreariest days of the coldest winter. Oh, they are beautiful! Language fails me to describe the velvety texture, the rich color, the large size and perfect outline of the pansy.

In case none have been raised from seeds plants can be procured from the florists and will do equally as well, costing a trifle more. Stocky young plants can be purchased in the fall, and if carefully reset and cared for, will do as well and bloom as royally as if they had never been shut up in Uncle Sam's mail bags and come a long journey.

The pansy never grows common, although it is not a new flower. All connoisseurs esteem it highly, and new varieties are being added every year. Propagators have certainly done enough to improve upon the little old fashioned purple and gold "heart's ease" of long ago to render the task of cultivating the magnificent pansies of the present day an easy one to the amateur delighting in possession of the beautiful. Like Tennyson's brook—

"Men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever."

the pansy is so beautiful and so popular that it is safe to prophesy it will "go on forever."

Lexington, Miss. MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

THE BUSHY BEGONIAS.

BEGONIAS form an extensive group of warm greenhouse plants. The genus is a most extensive one and appears to be naturally divided into three classes, viz., the tuberous rooted, rex or discolor, and the bushy or flowering section, and it is the latter class that I propose to notice in this article, and leave the others for future consideration.

This class may be described as soft-wooded plants of bushy habit, growing from one to three feet in height, with variously shaped and colored foliage and flowers, and blooming freely during the winter months, although some varieties bloom as long as the plants continue in a state of growth.

All of them are superb warm greenhouse plants and a few are especially valuable for cultivation in the window garden, as they can be

procured at a moderate cost and require but little care and attention to grow them to great perfection. They are perfectly free from all insect pests, and will do well in any light window where a temperature of from 50° to 60° is maintained, although to enable them to do their best a sunny situation should be given if possible. They do best when grown in a compost of turfy loam with a third portion of well decomposed manure and a fair sprinkling of bone dust—mix these well and use the compost rough, and give good drainage.

The plants should be thoroughly watered when they require it, and as soon as the pots become filled with roots weak liquid manure can be given at least once a week. When grown in the window garden the plants should be removed to some convenient situation every month or six weeks and thoroughly showered with lukewarm water to remove dust, insects, etc., care being taken to perform this operation in moderate weather only.

During the summer season, or from May to October, the plants do best when planted out on a deep well enriched border in a partially shaded situation, where they can be thoroughly watered overhead and at the roots whenever necessary; at the same time they should be carefully trained so as to form nice specimen plants. They can be planted outside about the tenth of May and should be taken up and potted towards the end of September, or as soon as cool weather sets in.

Propagation is readily effected by cuttings and with liberal treatment nice specimens will be obtained in a short time.

The following list embraces the most distinct and desirable varieties; nice specimens of which may be procured at a moderate price:

B. argenteo guttata is a cross between *Olbia* and *alba picta* having the form and beauty of the former and the silvery blotches of the latter. Purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings. White flowers on the tips of the stems. A beautiful and very desirable variety for house culture.

B. alba picta is a perfectly distinct variety, shrubby in habit and of very compact growth, having slender, pointed leaves on short stems. The leaves are glossy green thickly spotted with silvery white, foliage small and elegant, branches upright, gracefully curving; flowers white.

B. argyrostigma picta is a handsome compact growing variety with smooth glossy leaves of a silvery-green color, dotted with white. Flowers lemon-white produced in corymbs. A magnificent pot plant.

B. Columbia is a cross between *Schmidtii* and *Semperflorens rosea*, and is intermediate between the two parents in style of growth, being of a compact, short-jointed habit. It is exceedingly free-flowering, commencing to bloom when small and flowers continually. The leaves are small and of a dark glossy green color. Flowers large on strong stiff stems, carmine rose in color.

B. Eugene Vallerand is well adapted to pot culture on account of the waxy appearance of its foliage and flowers. The habit of growth is neat and compact, each plant forming a hand-

some specimen. In color the flowers are of a bright coral red.

B. Gilsoni is an upright-growing species with large, smooth leaves which are sharp pointed and of a long triangular form. The bloom is a soft rosy white, and most of the florets are very double, the large outside petals inclosing the double rosette center. It is a great favorite as it is easy to grow.

B. Gloire de Sceaux is quite distinct from any other variety and is a wonderful flower producer during the winter months. It is the very perfection of a beautiful pot plant. The foliage is of a dark bronzy plum color with a rich metallic luster. The flowers are borne in large compact trusses, and the pink florets are large and perfect in outline.

B. incarnata is an erect growing variety with narrow, sharp pointed, small, glossy leaves. The flowers are of medium size, bright pink, and are produced in the greatest profusion during the early winter months.

B. Margaritæ has leaves like those of *Metal-*



BEGONIA ARGENTEO GUTTATA.

lica, bronzy green with purplish cast. It grows in round bushy form and is very free flowering, its delicate cream and rose colored flowers being produced in large trusses.

B. metallica is a fine erect growing begonia with dark rough leaves of a lustrous metallic or bronze color with darker veins. The leaves are triangular in form, much longer than wide. It is a free bloomer, the panicles of unopened buds being bright red with a plush-like surface; when open the flowers are waxy white.

B. manicata aurea has large glossy leaves which are beautifully blotched with creamy white. Flowers delicate bluish white on long stems. It is easily grown and forms one of the finest ornamental foliaged plants imaginable.

B. ricinifolia when well grown has very large leaves often over a foot in diameter, they are separated into seven or nine large points, and are carried on thick heavy stems eighteen inches or more in height and are of a rich green color with reddish markings. Its pink flowers are produced in immense panicles during the winter months.

B. rubra is one of the finest begonias in culti-

vation. Its dark glossy green leaves and free-flowering habit make it one of the very best plants for the decoration of the window garden or greenhouse. It blooms profusely and the flowers are of a scarlet rose color.

B. semperflorens Amelia Bruant is of compact growth, forming a dense, well-proportioned bush. Its flowers are of a carmine rose color and produced freely during the winter months.

B. semperflorens gigantea rosea is of vigorous and erect growth. It has very large flowers of a clear cardinal red, borne on strong thick stems. The leaves are smooth and glossy and attached close to the main stem. It flowers from October to May.

B. Saundersoni has small smooth-pointed, oval leaves, and the flowers are produced in drooping clusters of scarlet, heart-shaped buds. A constant bloomer.

B. Thurstonii is a cross between *B. metallica* and *B. sanguinea*. It is of strong growth and bushy habit, and the flowers, which are freely produced, are of a deep pink when in bud, and of a beautiful shell pink when expanded. Underneath the foliage is bright red, above a bright metallic green, while the leaves, stems and veins are red.

B. Vernon has rich glossy green foliage, often shaded with bronze. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all seasons of the year. When the flowers first expand they are of a deep red color but gradually change to pale rose. This variety is claimed to be as valuable for bedding purposes as it is for pot culture.

B. Wettsteini is a beautiful upright growing variety with attractive foliage, the leaves being peculiarly indented and having a lovely shade of color. It is very free flowering, the coral-red flowers being produced in pendent panicles. C. E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

NOTES ABOUT PARSLEY.—Now for my way; it is scarcely a plan or a method. Take, say, two ounces of seed of any good curled variety—there seems to me but little, if any, difference in the kinds—though they be somebody's *Pride* or someone else's *Perfection*, all are good; time, from the middle to end of June; position, here, there, and everywhere; aspect, north, south, east and west, close up under the walls in small nooks and corners where the autumn zephyrs carry the leaves, in the open, between lines of fruit trees, any place where there is not room for anything else, and particularly in those spots you think it will not grow. Take a pointed stick, scratch the face of mother earth, scratch it deep, she likes it; drop in a few seeds sparingly as if they were gold, close in with your feet; so go on till your seed packet is empty. Nothing more, only keep off the genius with the "scuffer," or his zeal may result in wiping out your labors as effectively as a fresh hand in a certain garden who was sent to fork up all the horsetail (*Equisetum*), which he did, and a good bed of asparagus besides, remarking to his horrified chief, who arrived too late, "Master, I ha' dug up all the durned puttock pipes." Granted that such catastrophes are averted, and you feel on seeing the plants that art must assist nature, take equal parts of soot and guano and sprinkle them well with it, letting a "gossoon" (Anglice, boy) go after you with a watering pot and wash it in, and when you are laughed at for having too much parsley grin and bear it.—E. K., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

STRAWBERRIES.

ONE of the most important matters to attend to in strawberry growing is mulching; this is just as important to growers in the South as in the North, East or West. The mulch not only keeps the berries clean but it holds the moisture, which is very important. One acre of good strawberries well mulched, yielding clean berries, is worth from twenty-five to one hundred dollars more per acre than the same unmulched; and the mulch alone will benefit the soil more than the cost. In the South thousands of tons of pine tags are burnt yearly from fire running through the woods, and they can be had for simply raking up and hauling, and are free from

strawberries in these times of competition. I shall not undertake to say these varieties here mentioned are the best for all sections, but from my own experience they suit me the best. Cyclone, Rio and Beder Wood are the three earliest for profit, berry very productive. Rio is a most excellent shipper, holding its color a long time; it has a double calyx and makes a beautiful appearance in the basket. They, all have perfect blossoms. Haverland, Greenville, Warfield No. 2, Princess, Bubach No. 5, Crescent and Shuster's Gem, are all pistillates and must have some perfect blossom variety planted near, say every third or fourth row. Lovett, Tennessee Prolific and Enhance are good ones for this

ing Rio, Cyclone, Beder Wood, Ivanhoe, Tennessee Prolific, and some other named varieties, the strawberry season can be extended for six weeks, by using Equinox for late.

These plants can be obtained at reasonable prices and some kinds very cheap. Every person who owns a small garden should have a strawberry bed. It will give much pleasure to the good wife and children, coming at a time of year when all fruits are scarce. One or two hundred plants will make a very nice bed for a small family, and by planting the earliest and latest you have a long season; and when you have once got a stock of plants a new bed should be started every year; the two-year-old beds come a few days earlier than one-year-old beds but the berries are always largest on one-year-old beds. Besides the crop on the old bed is always a small one and cannot be depended upon except for a small yield. C. H. THOMPSON.

Rio Vista, Va.



seeds; marsh hay is also a splendid mulch; rye straw I also like well when free from seeds, an important consideration, particularly if the crop has to stand more than one year. Tobacco stems, when they can be had cheap, I find, also, excellent; leaves from the woods are most excellent to cover the ground between the rows, but not so good on the plants if put thick, as they lie too close. The strawberry plants all taken care of, the next matter of importance is getting ready for picking; it will soon be here, in fact I find lots of blossoms now here, but of course they are killed. Winter is now upon us and crates and baskets must be got in readiness for the coming crop, for the most suitable crates to use each grower must study, as the nearness to market will govern this point. For shipping long distances I prefer the gift crate holding from sixteen to twenty-four quarts. When berries are picked for our home market I prefer the old sized thirty-two quart return crate.

The Best Ten Varieties.—None of us can afford to depend on one or even two varieties of

purpose. The latter is wonderful productive and firm, but does not ripen evenly like the other varieties.

New Varieties.—Marshall, said to be a fine variety, I know little of except it makes an excellent lot of plants, but they rust badly on new beds with me this year. It may be worth ten dollars per dozen, the originator's price for 1893. but if I had known of this bad fault before I purchased I would have preferred to have waited until they got cheaper. It may not injure the fruit next season, but I do not like to risk it. Tennessee Prolific has a perfect blossom and is one of the finest varieties I ever saw; the berries lie in heaps like the Haverland, but are better in every way. "No Name" is a very large early variety, firm and very productive and has a long season. Ivanhoe is also a grand berry, a beautiful color and excellent quality, and one of the best shippers. Equinox is the latest of all strawberries I know of, and is wonderfully productive and firm. The above four varieties have perfect blossoms and healthy foliage. By plant-



The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of **Ayer's Pills**:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of **Ayer's Pills** alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of **Ayer's Pills**, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that **Ayer's Pills** give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

SWEET ALYSSUM.

COULD I have but one plant either for the border or the window garden, it should be that dainty, honey-scented little darling, sweet alyssum. Small of growth and bloom, by those who never see beauty except in dazzle it might be considered insignificant, but to the real flower-lover who will not be entirely given over to scarlet geraniums and hollyhocks, it possesses a beauty all its own. There is such a distinct individuality about its dainty blossoms, such an air of good cheer and comfortable adaptability to circumstances—entirely borne out, too, by its life—such a winsome sprightliness and altogether loveliness, that it always reminds me of bright-faced childhood whenever I see it.

It is the laugh of the flowers. Some of them preach and some of them pray, but the sweet alyssum laughs "right out loud." The whole border may preach, the lilies droop their lovely heads "like penitents in prayer;" the callas lift their snowy chalices in mute protest against the whole world's wickedness, and the impurity of earth generally; but the little sweet alyssum—nothing daunted by the sermonizing of statelier flowers—will run riot over the ground, screening its impurities from sight, filling in chinks with its beauty, caressing the feet of roses and rue alike, and seeming to my errant fancy to be keeping up a running accompaniment of cheerful comment, or an undercurrent of perpetual merriment all the while. Like childhood, it is irrepressible.

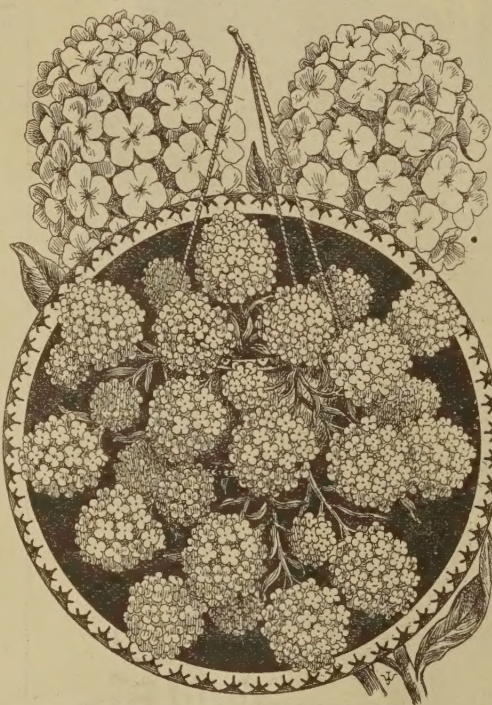
The seed of the sweet alyssum, not so fine as to be difficult to manage, is flat and round, of a light brown or tan color and stored full of vitality. Plant twenty-five of them in a fine sandy loam and with very ordinary treatment you may be reasonably sure of as many plants, each one of which will be of interest from the first moment it sends up its initial four, trim, pretty, light green leaves. When once these are thriftily growing you may be almost sure of your plant.

I like to sow the seed in boxes in the house; it is so very interesting to watch them grow. It takes such a very little time for the seeds to poke their little green promise above the soil and so very soon the smiling blooms appear. It is a good plant for the amateur to begin with being such slight tax on the patience as few plants admit. When your tiny plants are two inches high transplant into thumbs and pinch out the top. Going on with the growth, continue the shifting and pinching processes until they are in four-inch pots, then desist; you will have finely rounded compact little plants which will soon be perfect little pyramids of fragrant blooms.

A convenient and effective way of growing the alyssum is to sow the seed directly in long narrow boxes fitted to the window sill and about four inches deep. Its needs, grown thus, will be light, moisture, not too hot a sunshine, very occasionally weak liquid manure and—room to spread itself. Given these, it will more than reward you for your care of it by sending out, surprisingly soon, a munificence of dainty bloom, small and shyly at first as though half afraid of its first impression upon you, but waxing stronger and stronger, and sweeter and sweeter, until you grow to love it in the heart-whole way its win-

someness deserves. The seed may be sown directly in the border where it is to bloom or it may be transplanted with perfect ease. Sown thickly it makes a beautiful edging plant or a distinct line in a ribbon bed; but do not let it grow too rankly, keep it trimmed and pinched in, and in place, and if after a while it is going too much to seed, shear it back sharply; it will then spring up to a fresh growth and be all the lovelier for the seemingly rough treatment; then in the autumn you will find around the larger plants the tiny four-leaved ones springing up which are just what you want, in quantity, for your window garden. A pretty effect is produced by growing the alyssum in clumps between taller plants. It will spread itself out like an oval mat and be a very mass of bloom.

Sweet alyssum makes a very beautiful bracket plant. It should then be pinched in less, rather allowed to grow in its natural wayward beauty, and though the branches attain no great length,



SWEET ALYSSUM IN HANGING BASKET.

it is very pretty in such a position.

Its uses are many and its beauty and delicacy unquestioned. As a supplemental flower it is invaluable in cut flower work. It combines well, lasts well, masses well, and is pretty individually or *en masse*. It is just the flower to grow for backgrounds in emblem work—is, in fact, fine for contrast anywhere, and in bouquet work it is simply indispensable. Catherine Mermet rose buds, sweet alyssum and adlumia make a floral offering fit for a king, and simply by itself it is very sweet and dainty. Nothing daintier could well be sent an invalid than a great handful of its sweet-breathed blooms with the long stems well wound with pink ribbon. In combination it lends a grace to the commoner flowers and is quite at home in the company of the aristocratic orchid.

"But why all this about the sweet alyssum? Everybody knows about that," you say. I beg your pardon, everybody does not know how lovely it is, only those, indeed, do know who have had close acquaintance with it for years, and these grow to love it like "one of the family."

DART FAIRTHORNE.

MY SWEET PEAS.

I HAD never raised sweet peas but I loved them, and thought if I failed could only "try again." I had just eighteen seeds, and here is their history: My front yard is only about eight by twelve feet, so every inch must count if I have flowers. The plot chosen for sweet peas was eighteen inches wide and about two feet long. The first thing after selecting the ground was to spread on it a good covering of well rotted manure and a gallon can of hard wood ashes; then it was spaded at least eighteen inches deep and well mixed. The seeds were planted in March about four inches apart and four inches deep and the rows far enough apart to take up the ground. In a very short time the little leaves began to peep through and they were almost too dark to be called green. I hoed them with a fork so much that "that husband of mine" said I would "mix them to death;" I didn't get scared, but kept on "mixing" until they began to bud and then an occasional bucket of water was given them. One morning as I opened the door I was met by an unusually sweet smell, and when I stepped out those sweet peas were a perfect mass of bloom, just pink and white with their dark green leaves. It will be many a year before I forget the glad surprise of that May morning. From the middle of May until frost, or rather freezing weather, there was not a day that the sweet peas did not gladden some sick room or brighten some buttonhole, and after sending many a bouquet has come back a request for "just seed enough for a start." I promised all I could supply and referred the rest to my seed-man. This last spring I bought a small mixed packet of seeds and made my plot a little larger, about eighteen inches each way, and a few weeks ago a lady friend said to me "You must have a whole lot in pansies and sweet peas from the amount of bouquets you give away, and I must come and see them," and when she came she could hardly believe that "so many flowers could grow in so small a patch."

I was very careful not to let many pods form, as I think it weakens the vines for blooming. At some future time I may tell you about the little patch of front yard of which the German who lived here before us said "It vas nod goot for nodings." I love flowers but am one of the "shut-ins" the most of the time, and so can not give the rare plants the care they demand.

I choose the flowers that give me the most real pleasure and which I can watch grow and give away to others, and they give just the exercise one needs. Whatever else may be left out of the flower garden don't omit the sweet peas!

Nebraska.

MRS. N. LUPTON.

● Pimples, blotches
● and eruptions com-
● pletely vanish before
● a steady use of

Beecham's

(Worth a Guinea) **Pills**
a Box.

● and health again
● glows in the pure skin
● and clear complexion.

25 cents a box.

THE MORNING GLORY.

Summer climbing plants, that is, those which make their growth and last only for one season, are particularly valuable plants for certain purposes, such as making a partial screen and for covering trellises, walls and fences. Of such plants there is a considerable number and for several years past new ones have annually been brought to notice. Each kind has its particular qualities and valuable points and the gardener makes use of them all to advantage and adds variety and interest to his collection. Among all, however, there is none which grows more freely and vigorously, none with more plentiful or handsomer foliage, that blooms more abundantly or whose flowers are more beautiful than the common morning glory, *Convolvulus major*. The plant in bloom is a beautiful object and the individual flowers are admirable. The flowers when cut last a long time in water. As all know it is a quick grower, the seeds germinate easily, and all that is necessary is a fairly good seed-bed and strings, or wire trellis, to run on. From its peculiar habit of twining its stems about its support there is nothing better for that purpose than twine, and the common cotton wrapping twine is strong enough and will last through the season. The handsome trumpet-shaped flowers are of a great variety of colors and markings, and are borne for a long time.

"Thy fleeting glory to my fancy seems
Like the strange flower we gather in our
dreams."

THE JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

THE Japanese snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*, is a very beautiful hardy deciduous shrub of moderate upright growth and picturesque compact habit, brown shoots and particularly showy solid crinkled, or plicated, leaves which are dark green on the upper surface and distinctly brown underneath. It blooms during the month of June, the flowers being borne in clusters all along the length of the previous year's growth, on very short stems close to the branches and remain a long time in perfection. They are pure white and bear a considerable resemblance to the common snowball, but a comparison will show that not only are they much larger in size but are of a purer white and more freely produced. Moreover, the plant is free from insect pests which is the only objection to the common form.

To cultivate this snowball to perfection and enable it to properly develop itself it should be given a deep, well-enriched soil, and while the plants are small grass or weeds should not be permitted to grow around or near them, and it is a benefit to top-dress the soil with decayed stable manure. The plants while small produce very satisfactory results when grown in the mixed flower border, and they can be removed to their permanent position on the lawn after they attain a considerable size.

Fine specimens can be obtained of our principal nurserymen at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar each, and amateurs, and others who desire a few specimens only, will find it more desirable to purchase them than to attempt their propagation. CHAS. E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

MAGGIE MURPHY—GREAT YIELD.

At the time we forwarded you by express the twelve tubers of Maggie Murphy potatoes we wrote you a separate letter telling you how we raised 828 pounds of Maggie Murphys from that one pound bought of you last spring, but through some cause or other the letter got misplaced, and consequently was not mailed to you, as we intended. When going over our correspondence the letter was found among them. No doubt you will be surprised to learn of this. We give you below the way we raised the potatoes above mentioned. The pound of Maggie Murphy, together with one pound of your American Wonder potatoes, was ordered by mail; when they arrived, the color of the Maggie Murphy, together with its nice shape, pleased us very much, and as



MORNING GLORIES.

such potatoes sell at fifteen to twenty-five cents per sack more than a white potato in this State, we concluded to propagate the variety as fast as we could. They were cut to single eyes, planted in our greenhouse in a box, the box we filled nearly full with rich compost, which made the covering about sixteen inches thick; we were a little suspicious at first about their coming through such a heavy covering, but the compost was light and they came through all right. When the sprouts showed four leaves they were examined further down to see if the sprout had struck roots along the joints. The sprouts after making the desired growth were then carefully removed, some of them had five sets of roots, some four and others only three, they averaged four sets of roots; the stem was carefully cut

just below each set of roots and the pieces potted in four-inch pots until they showed new growth, they were then planted out in the open ground; we had no difficulty at all in making them grow. The ground outside was carefully prepared by digging holes and filling same half full with compost which had a sprinkling of bone dust in it; altogether we had 148 hills. The average was about five and three-fourths pounds to the hill, or 828 pounds of potatoes. This method of increasing potatoes is not new to us, but we have never had such a high average to the hill. Those potatoes were not very large but of a good even size, just such as will sell readily in market. We are going to plant them on two acres of land the coming spring and intend to get from 1,200 to 1,400 bushels. Had you offered a prize for the largest yield instead of the best tubers, there would be no doubt but what this yield would have been taken as a fraud by the majority of people. HOOVER & MOORE.

Antlers, Colo.

MARGARET CARNATIONS.—The above mentioned carnations are very useful for providing cut flowers. Ours were raised from seed sown in March, and when large enough the seedlings were pricked into pans filled with light soil. When sufficiently strong the young plants were placed singly into 60-sized pots, kept in a frame until established, and then put out of doors in a sunny position. They were subsequently shifted into five-inch and six-inch pots, using good loam with a little leafmold and sand and a sprinkling of horn shavings, making the compost rather firm. When the pots were filled with roots the plants were fed with soot water and liquid manure about every third watering. They commenced flowering about the end of September, when they were placed on the shelf in the greenhouse. From about seventy plants we are able to gather an abundance of flowers every week. We have tried the planting out system during the summer, but it did not answer half so well as keeping them in pots.—W. S., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



Received HIGHEST AWARD at
WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

NATURE'S HELPS TO GARDENERS.

LADYBIRDS AND THEIR LARVÆ.

As larvæ and perfect insects the ladybirds deserve our care, for in both conditions they revel on a diet of aphides. Fortunately the beauty of the perfect insects generally induces children and others to treat them gently. But though the beetle is well known, I am not at all certain that the larva or grub is recognized, at any rate by the gardening world, as a valuable friend.

I remember once at a dinner of scientific men, supposed to know something of animal life, that during toast time, out of some flowers near me, one of these larvæ fell on the white tablecloth.

I noticed our friend at once; but several were ready to give the "happy dispatch" to him, had I not interposed and begged them to "make a note" of him as one of our most useful insects. All declared they had never seen a similar creep-

know their food is to be found; often a curled up leaf is their haunt.

In color these larvæ are generally a blackish-gray, irregularly spotted. The head is comparatively very large, they have six legs, and the hinder part of the body, the abdomen, projects considerably beyond these legs. They are very active, and quickly reconnoiter the country in search of their prey. It is but right to say that some naturalists assert that some varieties of these larvæ feed on leaves of plants, but these are exceptions, and the plants they feed on are the briony and common heath; and, restricting themselves to this diet, they cannot be called enemies to the gardening class. The beetle commonly called ladybird or ladycow is well known in the ordinary variety, the larger seven spots and smaller two spots of black on the red wing-cases, but the sorts I have found most frequently on the chrysanthemum are small, black with many red spots, and dull yellow, also many-spotted.

The pupa or chrysalis might often be mistaken for a piece of earth or mud fastened to a leaf; it is almost a flattened globe with one side of the circle thus formed cut off. Sometimes we find it hanging to a leaf. By many it would be considered far from ornamental, and in removing it it would probably give way, and not till then would they think it was some form of life. It is in this stage and that of the larva that the gardening world need to know and protect them. The larva, pupa, and developed insects are depicted in the illustration.

A, The larva or grub; B B, the pupa or chrysalis; C, the Seven-spot Lady-bird (natural size), and one of the smaller size, many-spotted.



ing thing before, and yet though by no means so commonly seen as the ladybird itself, the larvæ are common enough.

Like the larva of the Lacewing fly, the larva of the ladybird runs no risk of being mistaken for a grub, caterpillar, or maggot, as it has six legs and is quick and lively in motion. Danger, however, hangs over it, because most gardeners prefer to see their plants without any insect life upon them at all, and are apt to visit insect intrusion as a sufficient reason for death. There is, alas! in a jury of gardeners but slight prospect of "a recommendation to mercy" for any living creature when seen on a petted specimen plant; yet that is just the very place where a gardener, with knowledge of its habits of life, would place one of these larvæ if he found one wandering about. The larvæ are chiefly seen near the ends of shoots, where they

none the less true, and as far as the aphid pest is concerned, did we know how to increase these three friends of our gardens at will, we might defy the aphid host, rapid as is their development. As we cannot do this, let us at least learn to know these helpers when we see them, and not lessen their numbers in our ignorance. —Y. B. A. Z., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

THE PERFUME OF FLOWERS.—Mr. E. Mesnard has been making researches into the origin of perfume in flowers, and comes to the conclusion that (1) the essential oil is generally found localized in the epidermic cells of the upper surface of the petals or sepals. It may exist upon both surfaces, especially if the floral parts are completely concealed in the bud. The lower surface generally contains tannin or pigments derived therefrom. (2) The chlorophyll seems in all cases to give rise to the essential oil. (3) The disengagement of the perfume of the flower makes itself perceptible only when the essential

oil is sufficiently disengaged from the intermediate products that have given rise to it, and is found, in a manner, in a ratio inverse to the production of tannin and pigments in the flower. This, says Mr. Mesnard, will explain (a) why flowers with green petals have no odor; (b) why white or rose-colored flowers are most often odoriferous; (c) why the compositæ, which are rich in tannin, have the disagreeable odor that they are known to possess; and (d) why the white lilac and forced roses take on a finer perfume.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

LILY OF THE VALLEY IN POTS.—The following brief directions for blooming the lily of the valley in pots appear to contain about all that is necessary for successful practice, and are given by James Dean in *Gardening*: "Lily of the valley, unlike hyacinths, tulips, and winter blooming bulbs generally, does not require to be rooted in their pots before you begin to force them into flower. When you get the pips, keep them in the little bunches in which they are tied and heel them in sand where they will get the frost, but where they can be got at when wanted. Don't pot the pips until you want to force them, for they won't make any roots. Shorten the roots before potting, and put ten pips into a five-inch pot, leave the point of the pips exposed above the soil or sand used in potting—sand alone is better than soil—and mulch with a little swamp moss. If put into a temperature of 80°, the pips will start to grow in a few days and should be in flower in about three weeks."

"Commend

Me



to Your
Honorable Wife"

—Merchant of Venice.

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in

3 and 5 pound pails, but am made only by

THE
N. K. FAIRBANK
COMPANY

Chicago, New York, Boston,
Montreal, San Francisco,
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SUGGESTION FOR A VALENTINE.

PLANT FLOWERS.

Plant flowers; there's need for the beautiful
In our sordid lives of care,
For the plants of toil
Grow on fruitful soil
And crowd, ere we are aware,
Far more than they ought
From our daily thought
All things that are sweet and fair.

Plant flowers; there's room for the beautiful
In the fullest life's dull round,
Joy gives new life
For the world's keen strife,
And evermore may be found
Where beauteous flowers
Brighten busy hours,
Shedding cheer and light around.

Plant flowers; there's cheer in the beautiful
Which every heart should find;
And each flower bell
May weave a spell
Of beauty for heart and mind;
May tell of the hand
Which has made the land,
Bloom sweet for all mankind.

—DART FAIRTHORNE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

IF you are contemplating a garden of either flowers or vegetables it will be well to study the catalogues for awhile before ordering seeds or plants. A novice makes some mistakes that will bear correction, but almost any one can form a correct idea of what will be the best to buy if the catalogues are studied. Many of these books, while given freely, cost a good deal of money and contain valuable information.

If you want a flower to bloom all summer do not get one which blossoms at a certain time and then ceases. Phlox Drummondii is one of the best annuals, while petunias never lose their hold upon the hearts of flower lovers. I like double petunias, but the seed sold as double is not expected to give all double flowers. I think cuttings are better to propagate this class of flowers. A package of mixed single petunias will give you a great deal of bloom, and pleasure too. They are rampant growers and free bloomers, with a free and reckless manner of showing their colors; they evidently do not favor a sameness as they seldom show two flowers just alike. They begin to bloom fairly early and continue showing their lovely incense-laden cups till frost cuts them off; then if you have taken care to make a few cuttings you may root them in sand and still have blossoms during the winter. Plants that have bloomed all summer cannot be recommended for winter blooming. If you take up a root it would be best to cut the entire top off and allow it to start new again. I do this with my double ones and they do very well, but I think they need sunshine and plenty of sprinkling to bloom in the winter.

Ten-weeks stock is a valuable plant for those who live where the season is long and late; this will come into bloom perhaps in August and continue till freezing weather. The flowers are very fragrant and the double white ones are as lovely almost as roses, and far more enduring. Asters, too, have a place of their own but do not bloom all summer; they begin blooming late in the summer and continue till cut down by the Frost King. I do not think either stock or asters good for this latitude; our frosts come so early, often in August, that we must raise flowers that will give us their quota of beauty earlier. Dianthus pinks are lovely but are not fragrant. The variety known as Laciniatus shows some very handsome flowers. A year ago I was going into the garden to see if anything was left when my eye was attracted by a spot of the most brilliant crimson. I was not looking for a flower there, and was surprised to find one of the largest and handsomest pinks I ever saw. It was like a piece of shaded crimson velvet with its edges fringed and fimbriated in the most bewitching manner. It was of the Laciniatus variety and that one flower was worth the price of a package of seeds. I hoped the root would live over but it failed to put in an appearance. Sometimes among mixed seeds the loveliest varieties are shown. Pansies have the front rank among flower lovers everywhere, but these need a rich soil with plenty of moisture and a shady situation with good cultivation; if you can give them all this you may be assured, if you get a good strain of seeds, of a good quota of blossoms.

Salvias give a bit of color, especially the scarlet ones, and are easily grown. Balsams have reached such a state of perfection that it seems little more can be done for them, and these, too, are valuable for cutting for massing in large bouquets, or the individual flowers make lovely bouquets in shallow dishes; these flowers show the most bewitching combination of colors and are spotted and double as roses, and have a fragrance of their own, too. Do not forget mignonette, this, too, has been much improved but it is still the same old incomparably sweet flower. Its inconspicuous blossom is sought by true flower lovers wherever they may be, and it will never lose its popularity. You will think I am advocating only the old fashioned flowers, well, I am advocating those that are thoroughly useful and it is a fact that old fashioned flowers are also new fashioned ones, too, many old favorites are coming in as prime favorites, it is hard for real worth to be set aside even for a short time. You remember the old, old hollyhock, well the hollyhock is a good flower in its place and its place is in a clump, or a hedge even may be made of it, and you would hardly recognize the lovely flowers of today, they have been so improved.

Among vegetable seeds there is just as much choice as there is among flowers. If you want an early pea do not get the Champion of England, although as a late variety there seems to be nothing better. The Little Gem is an early variety; Strategem is moderately early and a most deliciously sweet morsel; Bliss's American Wonder is an excellent variety. It is a good plan to make several plantings of peas, and to study the catalogued descriptions for just what you want. Vick's Early gave us excellent satisfaction. While for early sweet corn we never had anything equal Vick's Extra Early, this is true to its name and it comes some week or ten days earlier than any other variety that we have tried. The ears were not so large, but then our garden suffered from drouth so we cannot tell what it would have been under other circumstances. It is a valuable variety anyway. Evergreen is a good late variety of sweet corn, and there are many others. For string beans we have never found anything better than the yellow

butter bean. The Extra Early Refugee comes on about the same time with us and it is a green bean and is not so rich looking, this point will count if you propose to do market gardening. Cucumbers are a profitable crop to raise for market; in an ordinary season they produce abundantly, and they find ready sale, especially early in the season. Some think that it is useless to sell vegetables unless they have a city market, but it is a fact that in many of the small towns a ready sale is found for vegetables. Charge only a reasonable price and you can dispose of all your surplus that you raise. It is a mistake to let vegetables go to waste when you might as well make a fair profit on them, and vegetables fresh from the garden are valued by those who know the difference. Peas soon lose all their sweetness and fine flavor, so does sweet corn, and there are other things that are better fresh, too. A pretty penny might be made by many who have hitherto let the surplus vegetables go to waste, if they would only take the trouble to offer their wares. I know one woman who sold five dollars worth of summer squashes off a small patch planted with a ten-cent package of seed. A big increase on the investment surely.

Ipswich, S. D. ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

ONE MAN'S FAITH.

Mr. B. R. Bohart of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, purchased for his farm several years ago a quantity of a particularly good fence—the Page—long advertised in our columns. He was so well pleased that he secured the agency for his county, and has now succeeded A. M. Keeney as agent for the north half of Iowa.

Mr. Bohart has registered a vow to devote himself henceforth alone to the advancement of the Page Fence. He now offers for sale his entire herd of Red Polled Cattle, nearly all of them registered, also a number of well bred horses and other live stock at a great sacrifice, as he has sold his farm, one of the best in the State, in order to embark unincumbered on this heavy business enterprise.

We advise all stock breeders to write Mr. Bohart.

Mr. Bohart is not dismayed by the task before him of doubling the record of his predecessor, who sold 350 miles of Page Woven Wire Fence in 1893, and from what we know of the popularity of the fence we have no doubt he will succeed.

FREE SPRAY PUMP to one person in each place. We mean it. If you mean business and want agency send 10c. We will send a complete pump that will do the work of any \$10 spray. A. SPEIRS, Box 51 No. Windham, Maine.



MURRAY VEHICLES and HARNESS

Time Tried and Tested and Endorsed the world over as the Best and Cheapest on Earth.

Single Buggy Harness,	5.95
Double Buggy Harness,	15.70
Single Farm Harness,	17.67
Double Farm Harness,	22.94
Top Buggies,	55.95
Road Carts,	14.90
Road Wagons,	31.75
Spring Wagons,	43.50
Farm Wagons (2 horse)	39.50

Fine 160 page Catalogue, free.

Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

The New World Typewriter.



PRICE ONLY \$15.00.

The only Simple, Durable, Practical, Portable Typewriter ever placed on the market.
No instruction required.

We want 100 good, live agents.

We have agents making from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per week.
Send for catalogue and sample of work.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1894.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

Vick's Monthly Magazine is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers.

These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

Free Copies.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 or 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 200,000.

NEW YORK BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Botanic Garden which is projected at Bronx Park, New York, has 250 acres of land devoted to it. The last legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the use of the Garden on condition that an equal amount should be raised by subscription; this amount has been secured and it is thought the fund can be increased in the same way to the amount of one million dollars. With this sum the garden could start on a career of great usefulness.

FOR GERMAN FARMERS.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung Co., of Chicago, Ill., calls attention to the Agricultural Supplement which they have added to their weekly issue, as giving a great amount of information to farmers. This news may be welcome to those of the farming community who read German with more facility than English, and who wish to keep abreast of the latest improvements in farming, gardening, fruit-growing, dairying and other branches of agriculture.

CAULIFLOWER IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, complains of not being able to raise cauliflower, and that the plants wilt and die as soon as the warm weather comes on. Succeeds well with cabbage, and on the 16th of January writes and asks if it is too late to sow the seed. Our own opinion is that cauliflower seed should be sown in that part of the South as early as November, but there are some of our readers in that region who could give advice on this subject from practical experience on the ground, and we trust they may take up the subject and report on it.

BOOK OF THE FAIR.

Only the best talent of trained reporters could sustain the interest in this work, from number to number, as it is done. The engravings are the best that modern art can produce and are used

in great profusion. But engravings alone can convey only an inadequate idea of the great exhibition. In this work all that they lack is supplemented by very full explanations given in an easy and pleasing style so that one receives the greatest satisfaction in reading the text in connection with the examination of the engravings. Part eleven carries through the display of electrical machinery and appliances and opens the horticultural exhibit. This is the only work which will contain a full account and representation of the scenes of the great Fair and which will be of permanent value. All who can should secure it by addressing the Bancroft Company of Chicago and San Francisco or their agencies.

THE MILD WINTER.

Pansies are reported to have been gathered in the open garden at Canandaigua in this State on the 23d of January. Mild weather with but little frost has prevailed from the first of the month up to the 24th. At that day a cold wave spread over the country but is apparently to be of short duration. The mild weather with occasional low depressions of temperature does not give the most favorable conditions for the buds of peach trees and endangers their safety. If the cold is not too great they may come through uninjured.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This active Society issues its Schedule of Prizes for competition in its twenty-five exhibitions to be held during the year. To convey an idea of the scale on which this Society exhibits it may be stated that on March 28, 29 and 30 is held the Spring Exhibition; June 20 and 21 the Rose and Strawberry Exhibition; September 5 and 6 the Annual Exhibition of Plants and Flowers; October 3 and 4 Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Vegetables; November 6, 7, 8 and 9 Chrysanthemum Show; and November 17 Exhibition of Winter Fruits and Vegetables. Besides these there are weekly exhibitions through the summer and autumn. During winter and spring weekly meetings are held at which papers are read on horticultural subjects and their contents discussed. This Society has been and continues to be a powerful aid to the cause of horticulture in the New England States and throughout the country.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

The Western New York Horticultural Society held its Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting in this city on the 24th and 25th of January, and was largely attended. The Society is steadily enlarging its membership and usefulness and its proceedings are of increasing interest and value. Its energetic officers succeed in enlisting in its behalf the best talent engaged in scientific horticulture in this country, and annually its members come together with many from adjoining States and Canada to hear addresses and the reading of papers of practical character from celebrated and skilful professors of agricultural chemistry, botany in various branches, entomology, and scientific horticulture in its many departments. The reports of crops from the various counties directly represented, and the discussion of questions are other features of interest. The Society is very much alive, and we hope next month to give at least some extracts from papers which were read or notes of some portions of the discussions.

A prominent feature of the meeting was a large display of pears, apples and grapes, all in a fine state of preservation. The New York State Experiment Station made a display of vegetables raised under glass consisting of lettuce of three varieties, radishes, snap beans, cucumbers of the Telegraph variety, and English mushrooms.

VEGETABLES UNDER GLASS.

To what extent may the raising of vegetables under glass be profitably carried on? This question is suggested by the display at the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, on the 24th of January, of a collection of vegetables raised at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. The vegetables shown were lettuce, radishes, snap beans, cucumbers and mushrooms. Dr. Collier, the Director of the Station, informed the Society that these products brought a large and paying price in New York, and in his opinion it was a branch of work which some fruit-growers or gardeners who have considerable time at their disposal in winter might engage in with profit. Possibly this is so, and New York is not the only market where a demand for the vegetables may be found, and yet we fear that a comparatively small supply, at a price which would pay, would satisfy the demand in all Northern markets. This work, however, probably offers inducements to a few persons in many Northern localities near good markets, and after it is undertaken new outlets may be found for the productions. After the early crops have been taken off the houses can be planted with tomatoes and bring forward another crop which may almost be warranted to sell at a paying price. Mushroom growing as an industry is as yet undeveloped and there can be no doubt that many will yet find it a fruitful field. It is not something, however, which everyone can undertake. It demands peculiar conditions, and skill and intelligence in the cultivator. We have had inquiries of the cost of sufficient seed to plant an acre, and probably many as ignorant as this inquirer will undertake mushroom growing with foredoomed failure. The gardener, fruit-grower or cultivator of whatever kind must prepare himself with the knowledge and skill of his business if he hopes for success.

Fortune or Miss-Fortune.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

HAIR HEALTH warranted to renew youthful color to Gray Hair. Most satisfactory Hair grower, 50c. London Supply Co. 853 B'way, New York, will send Hair Book & box HATS' KILL CORN, Best Corn Cure, both **FREE**

EASY HOME-DYEING.

Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Feathers Readily Colored a Handsome Black.

It is only within the last few years that it has been possible for an inexperienced person to dye a black that would not crock, fade, or wash out.

The advent of three Diamond Dye fast blacks,—for wool, for cotton, and for silk and feathers,—has changed all this. Now, with a ten cent package of one of these dyes, the first trial gives perfect success. The directions on the packages are so plain and simple that even a child can get better results than the experienced dyer could a few years ago.

The prevailing fashion for black stockings, feathers, gowns, and cloaks, and the fact that anything can be colored with Diamond Dyes a black that will not crock or fade, explains their almost universal use.

The peculiar way in which the Diamond Dye fast blacks are made, give them a great superiority over all other methods of home dyeing.

There are some forty other colors of Diamond Dyes, each of which is thoroughly reliable, and as superior to imitation as sunlight is to moonlight.

A LONDON MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mr. E. J. Powell Relates His Remarkable Experience to an Advertiser Representative—Tortured by Malignant Rheumatism From Boyhood—He at Last Escapes From Agony. A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers.

(From the London, (Ont.) Advertiser.)

At 33 Alma Street, South London, lives Mr. E. J. Powell, a gentleman who has resided in London and vicinity for about six years. He has been a sufferer since his youth with rheumatism in its worst form, but now the haggard face and almost crippled form of a year ago have given away to an appearance of health and vigor.

Hearing of this a reporter called on Mr. Powell and asked him to relate his experience.

"The first time I really felt any rheumatic trouble," said Mr. Powell, "was in 1872. A twinge of pain caught me, but passed away in an instant. I did not know what it was. After that I was attacked at various periods, and in 1876 I began to grow alarmed. In 1878 I suffered from sciatica in the left leg.

"For a number of years afterward I continued to grow worse and worse. In the summer of 1884 I experienced the pain constantly. It was all day and at all times. I took the electric treatment steadily for several weeks, but it did me not the slightest good.

"A year ago last winter I was seized with a pain and for fourteen weeks I never left the house. The only way in which I could be moved was by being wheeled around in an easy chair. What I suffered during that period no one but myself can ever realize. Mr. Marshall, of whose case you have heard, is an acquaintance of mine, and said he could not say whether Pink Pills would cure rheumatism or not, but they were good for the blood anyway, and at least it would do me no harm to try half a dozen boxes.

"So I did; bought six boxes, took four and received no benefit that I could recognize, but while taking the fifth I noticed that for a period of three or four days I felt no pain. I supposed it was a temporary relaxation due to natural causes. However, it gave me some hope to finish the sixth box. Then I knew I was getting better—much better. The pain which had been constant became intermittent and less severe. My friends and family told me that I was beginning to look like another man. My face, which had begun to wear a drawn expression, common with people who are suffering, commenced to show a better color. My system was being toned up. Inspired with increased hope I purchased six more boxes from Dr. Mitchell, the druggist, and continued to take them, and with each box I realized more and more that it was a cure. I used up thirteen boxes in all, and when the thirteen was finished I had not a symptom of pain for three months.

"Now," concluded Mr. Powell, "you have my experience. I know what I was; I know what I am. I know that from boyhood I have been a victim of malignant rheumatism, which has been a torture the last few years. I know that I have tried every remedy and been treated by the best medical skill, but in vain; and I know that Pink Pills have succeeded where everything else has failed and that they have brought me back health and happiness. Therefore I ought to be thankful, and I am thankful." And Mr. Powell's intense earnestness of manner could admit of no doubt as to his gratitude and sincerity. "You may ask Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of the Askin Street Methodist Church, or Rev. G. A. Andrews, B. A., pastor of the Lambeth

circuit, whether I was a sick man or not," were his parting words.

The reporter dropped in on Rev. C. E. McIntyre at the parsonage, 82 Askin street. "I know Mr. Powell well," said the reverend gentleman when questioned. "He is an esteemed parishoner of mine and is attending the Askin Street Church again." "Do you remember Mr. Powell's illness a year ago last winter?" "Yes; he had a very bad attack of rheumatism which laid him up for a long time. He had to be wheeled around the house in a chair. Now he appears to be a well man. I heard he had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Powell is, in my opinion a most conscientious person, and any statement he would make would be perfectly reliable."

Mr. B. A. Mitchell, the well-known druggist, upon whom the reporter next called, said: "I know of Mr. Powell's cure and it is every word true. I have sold thousands of boxes of Pink Pills and knowing that they always give satis-

faction have no hesitation in recommending them as a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

"The Purple and Fine Linen of all Catalogues."

Vick's Floral Guide


For 1894,

"Has so many points of excellence over all its predecessors and competitors," says a well posted gentleman the other day, "that it is hard to find words with which to describe the harmonious blending of color and the actual charm which seems to pervade every one of its 112 pages. Its flowers are so natural, so fresh and inviting, that one is impatient for the winter to pass."

It was our aim in preparing it to make it as near perfect as possible, and *not overrate* or *exaggerate*, either in illustration or description.

Its cover is charming in water color prints of green, white and gold, which makes it a delight to the senses, and a dream to be remembered. On opening, the eye is almost dazzled by the rainbow colors of the Novelty pages, showing a wealth of new flowers and vegetables, and following these are the regular stand-bys and old favorites.

Each copy of the Guide seems sensitively conscious of its superiority, and we have had letters from several prominent seedsmen saying that "it caused a sensation." "It seems almost enchanted ground, and is a real feast to the eye."

 It will be mailed to all of our customers of 1893. All others desiring it must remit ten cents, which can be deducted from the first order.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

IT IS TIME TO ACT.

Are you planning ahead for next summer's garden?

If you are not it's time you were. For—

A garden, well planned, is pretty sure to be a good garden in most respects. While—

A garden that has no plan is a sort of failure at the beginning.

In planning a garden, whether it be for flowers or vegetables,—

Don't lay out more work for yourself than you can easily do well.

Don't attempt to have something of everything in a little space. If your garden is a small one, have few kinds, but those few good ones, for a fair quantity of a few good flowers or vegetables will give better satisfaction than "just a pinch" of a great many kinds.

Don't attempt to fashion a tiny garden after an elaborate plan.

If you do it will be sure to disappoint, if not disgust, you. Elaborate effects require plenty of room, therefore they are not adapted to little gardens.

A little garden laid out after the plan of a large garden, where ample space and means in proportion with which to take proper care of it, go hand in hand, is in as bad taste as a calico dress made up after the style of an expensive silk.

Simplicity is always pleasing.

Don't neglect, when you order seeds, to send for some of the New Branching aster. It is a charming plant.

And that makes me think to speak a good word for the too-often neglected aster. We have no better late bloomer. No garden can afford to be without it. It is quite as beautiful as the chrysanthemum, if it doesn't have as wide a range of colors, and doesn't grow to such enormous sizes, and doesn't put on such freakish airs. It ought to be a great deal more popular than it is, for it has genuine merit, and that's what some of our popular flowers lack.

For cutting it is one of the very best flowers we have. It can be arranged gracefully with little trouble, and it lasts for days as fresh as when first gathered if one is careful to change the water in which it is placed at least once a day.

For cemetery use, on the lawn or in the border, the best new plant is the new variety of Japan anemone, Whirlwind, offered this season for the first time. It is among herbaceous plants what *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* is among shrubs. It blooms late, lasts well, and is extremely beautiful.

Don't let the floral part of the catalogue fascinate you into ignoring the vegetable department.

Flowers please the eye and mind, and on that account are of great benefit; vegetables please the palate, and add to the health and happiness of the family, and are therefore of equal benefit in a different way.

Therefore, the wise man will provide both.

I have yet to see the person so highly intellectual or spiritual that he was utterly oblivious to the attractions of the dinner table.

When a person tells me he cares nothing about what he eats—that appetite is as well satisfied with one thing as another—I conclude there is something wrong with him somewhere.

I don't take much stock in persons who consider it a confession of weakness to admit that they take pleasure in eating good food.

I notice that persons who talk that way generally seem to eat a good deal, but that is because they are absent-minded and not because their victuals taste good.

I believe that a good appetite—an appetite that enables one to take an honest pleasure in its gratification—is what every healthy man and woman ought to have.

It is nothing to be ashamed of; if God had not meant us to take pleasure in eating the good things He has so lavishly provided He would not have given us appetites.

It is just as natural for a man to enjoy something that tastes good, when he is hungry, as it is for him to enjoy something that looks good when he is in the mood for it.

Healthy sentiment depends largely on healthy digestion, and that depends largely on the food we eat. While I am not a vegetarian "after the manner of the sect," I believe no one can be perfectly healthy who does not eat plenty of vegetables.

But I will draw my sermon on vegetables to a close by saying, make liberal allowance for your vegetable garden. Get the best seeds, and resolve to have the best garden in your neighborhood. Vick's Floral Guide will give you all the points.

If good appetites, good digestion and a healthy mind go hand in hand, it is not straining a point to say that flowers and vegetables ought to come together at the table.

With flowers to please the eye and feed the mind while we are pleasing the stomach and strengthening the system with suitable food, we are combining the useful and the beautiful, the sentimental and the practical, in a very sensible manner, it seems to me.

Put a few flowers on the table at breakfast or tea time every day, and the children will feel, in a way unexplainable to themselves, that they are in the presence of good company, and they'll be pretty sure to put their "company manners" on.

And one's *daily* manners ought to be just as good as "company manners" always. (What a pity one has to say "ought" where he would like to say "are!") Therefore, with a view of bringing about a "consummation devoutly to be wished," keep flowers on the table to exert, as they always do, a sweet, gentle, refining influence.

The snow is on the meadow, but we see the grasses growing

Beneath the drifts, and fancy that we hear a robin sing,

And we see a gleam of blue skies when it's snowing, snowing, snowing,

For our hearts outrun our feet, and they've caught a glimpse of spring!

If there's a more beautiful winter flower than the azalea what is it?

I don't know of any. Such purity of whiteness, such delicate tints of rose and rosy crimson! And the flowers last so long! And there are so many of them! On one plant not two feet high and not more than a foot and a half across, I have counted over two hundred blossoms open at one time. It was a miracle, a snowstorm of beauty. I put it in the window where passers-by could enjoy it with me, and many paused to look at it, and wonder over it, and admire it. Some of them seemed to envy me its possession a little. Was I to be blamed for enjoying such envy? I think not.

If any one has a greenhouse and doesn't grow azaleas, he isn't living up to his privileges.

What a pleasure it affords one to give a few flowers to an invalid in winter. How the weary eyes brighten, and the pale face glows with pleasure, and the heart gets suddenly warmer because of the friendly impulse that prompted the gift. It's a pleasure that works both ways, because it puts human hearts in closer touch with each other.

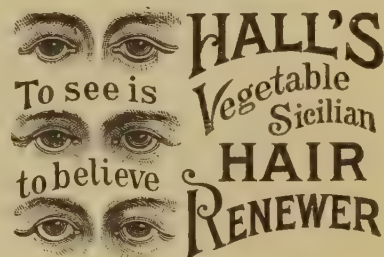
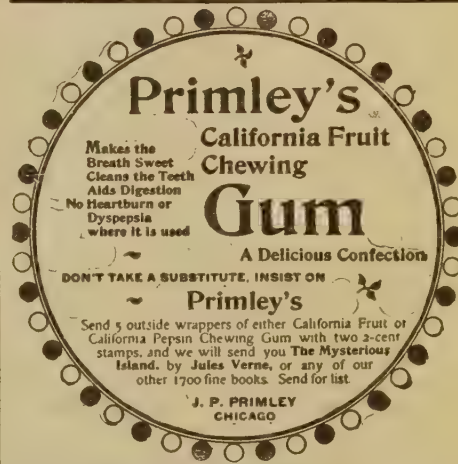
I believe flowers are given us to express thoughts we have no words for. One day a woman who had lost an only child came to visit me. I wanted to say something sympathetic and comforting but I could not. I had the thought but not the words that were needed. I broke off a spray of heliotrope from the plant in the window and put it in her hand without a word. But she understood the thought behind the deed. I knew that by the quick look she gave me, and the tears that came. The flowers said to her just what I wanted them to!

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FLOWERS IN OUR HOMES.

HOW much more pleasant our cities would appear if instead of row upon row of cheerless windows there were some bright flowers or green plants, to show that summer was not forgotten; how much better if women, especially the hard working women of our cities and also farmers' wives, should have a "fad," something that will rest their minds from work, for when youth is gone they become listless and work as if they were but necessary machines; they think of nothing but work, work, work, until their heads ache, and then, perhaps, they sit down to rest a few minutes, thinking of all their ills, real and imaginary. If instead they would go out to their flower gardens and enjoy them, as all true admirers of flowers can, or else pick a bouquet from their window gardens, to send to sick friends, or others, they would feel better rested. An hour or two spent in this way each day will keep many wrinkles and frowns from a tired mother's face. Some will say, "that is all very well when one has time, I, for one, cannot enjoy flowers when there is so much to do." Remember the saying, "it is the friction and not the revolutions that wears," the little time a few flowers will require will rest you, and work will not seem so hard a task when the mind is interested in something more pleasant. In cities in blocks and flats it sometimes happens that there is no south window, but if there is an east or west window you can grow many beautiful plants, and even in a north window some plants will succeed; to be sure, geraniums require a south window in winter, yet there are many plants that are better winter bloomers than geraniums. I hope some tired mothers will give a few flowers a trial at least, and become interested in the beautiful. We all have a mission to fulfill here, and how can we hope to succeed when we have the "blues" so often? Try plants and flowers for a remedy, and you will have no cause for regrets. You may by your example induce some other to do likewise, which would be a blessing. ANNETTE.

UNHEALTHY GERANIUM LEAVES.

Will you be so kind as to tell me what is the matter of my geraniums? Inclosed you will find some of the leaves; the ones nearest the earth begin to die first, and then on up; they grow well, and blossom, but the blossoms are small and show there is something the matter. A. B. T.

Five Corners, N. Y.

The leaves received were like those received from Waltham, Massachusetts, and mentioned in our January number, page 38; and which were there described as showing the affection at the edge, a zone about a quarter of an inch in width around the leaves being "thin, dry, papery and colorless." It may be best to qualify the term colorless, as well as to say that the affected zone is made up of numerous blotches, the disease appearing to spread around the leaves by successive blotches. These spots or blotches begin to lose the normal green color and fade out, at first being a lighter green, and then gradually lose more and more of their color until they become a yellowish brown; while the spots still appear to be a light green color on the back they are distinctly lighter on the face side of the leaf. The portions of the leaf between the spots and back of them dies, dries up and becomes

stiff and changes to a dull buff color. The center of the leaf with the stem attachment longest retains a healthy appearance discharging its functions to the best of its ability, but more and more feebly as the disease progresses.

As stated in our last number, the leaves were submitted to the examination of Dr. Charles H. Peck of the New York State Museum, who is an authority on fungi. Dr. Peck's letter is here repeated, and our own suggestions of a remedial measure, and we also present an engraving showing the blotched appearance of an affected leaf, which may assist in identifying the disease.

STATE HALL, ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1893.

C. W. SEELYE, Editor of Vick's Magazine:

Dear Sir—An examination of the geranium leaves sent in yours of December 4th reveals no fungus growth in or on them. There are some indications that the trouble may be bacterial in character but my microscope is not of sufficient power to make this clear.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. PECK.

Now comes the question, What is best to be done? In view of the fact that all died which were affected this way last spring, it would ap-



DISEASED LEAF OF GERANIUM.

pear that the practical remedy is to stamp out the disease. Throw away any plant as soon as the symptoms of the disease appear. If the plants are only to die after lingering for awhile it is better to be rid of them at once, and thus save the healthy ones from becoming affected.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

In these times of stringency it is of course wise to study economy in every direction, and as most of our readers like to make money go the farthest we would call attention to the attractive prices offered by Wilber H. Murray & Co., of Cincinnati, in the line of carriages and harness. Their large announcement on the front cover for December contained an elaborate statement which was well worth reading. They offer to send a magnificent catalogue free to all who desire to buy or think of buying. One of our editors is using one of their carriages and harness which he says is very satisfactory both in quality and style, and that the price was far below any other that he could find anywhere. Their smaller advertisement appears in another column and we advise our readers to get into communication with this reliable house.

ALL who like currants as well as those who sell currant stock will be interested in the new NORTH STAR CURRANT advertised by the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

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FRUIT GROWING.

The following extracts from the address of the president, Wm. C. Barry, at the opening of the Western New York Horticultural Society, are of interest to all fruit-growers:

"The present outlook for fruit-growers is not by any means hopeful; on the contrary, the prospect is rather discouraging. This industry, like almost every other, has suffered from several causes. Many will attribute their failures to excessive production, while some will ascribe their losses to the ravages of diseases and insects. I will not attempt now to trace the causes of failure, but rather to suggest some means to meet and overcome the difficulties which confront us. As regards excessive production, all are agreed that there is annually sent to market an over supply of indifferent fruit. Buyers and consumers everywhere complain that not enough attention is given to the production of high grade fruit, and that consequently the market at certain times becomes glutted with an article, the sale of which has to be forced. Gathering, handling, sorting and packing come in for their share of criticism and condemnation. It is, therefore, obvious that every fruit grower and horticulturist should give more care and attention to these important details. The best business methods should be adopted.

"The great losses which have been sustained the last few years in consequence of injurious insects and fungous diseases, have almost discouraged fruit growers; but, thanks to the scientists, relief is at hand. Effectual remedies have been proposed and applied with success. Spraying is now practiced quite generally and with satisfactory results. The codlin moth, or apple worm, bud moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, plum curculio, currant worm, cherry and pear slug, apple scab, black knot and grape mildew are all recognized, understood and controlled. It is surprising how effectually and inexpensively the work can be done by those who have had some practice. I cannot allow the occasion to pass without referring to the agricultural department, under whose direction so many experiments have been made, and so many successful remedies suggested. The value of various kinds of insecticides and fungicides has now been fully determined and established, so that the different formulas can be relied upon. But not until the practice has become more general will the results be noticeable; every owner of a fruit farm, or even a fruit

tree, should procure a spraying machine and learn how to operate it. Apathy, prejudice and ignorance should no longer prevent the adoption of remedial measures.

"The products of the earth if grown with care will find a ready market and though there may seem to be at times an excessive production, the laws of supply and demand will regulate the production and maintain prices so that a sure and safe livelihood will be gained for all who persevere and labor honestly, industriously and intelligently. Let us therefore study the demand and vary the crops as may be necessary. Do not devote too large an acreage to one crop. Rather plant several, so that if one fails another will succeed. In fruit this is particularly true. As the year advances be prepared to offer the fruits of the season in their highest perfection, and thus secure ample returns from June till December."

THE ONION CROP.

The so-called new method with onions is little more than an extension of their growing season by starting the plants early in the season under glass. But this innovation is sufficient to stamp the work as new, and really worth all of the talk about it. By adopting this method we are pretty sure to make the crop a success. Bad seasons, late seasons and other unfavorable conditions cannot do much harm to the crop, or, at the most, the injury from these causes is reduced to the lowest minimum.

Where the soil is suitable, the large white onions are the most profitable to grow, for the demand for them is always in excess of red and yellow, and the prices paid are sometimes nearly double. In the Eastern States the white onions reach their perfection, and they sell for from \$1 to \$2 per barrel more than the red and yellow ones from other sections. This is due to the peculiarity of the soil and the coast climate, and farmers have developed the industry in that section by persistent study of the needs of the onions. But the red and yellow onions prove profitable enough in any section where the land is suitable for their culture, and far more so if the so-called new method is adopted.

The seed should be sown in the hotbeds six or eight weeks before the time for ordinary planting in the fields, and as the best conditions possible can generally be given to a hotbed, these seeds should be given a fine start in life. They should not only be started early, but they should be kept in constant growth until ready for transplanting. If the season is late they should be kept in the hotbeds until it has grown warmer and dry. There is no particular need of hastening the time for transplanting, as the onions are growing all of the time, and nothing is thus lost.

The field should be prepared thoroughly for the onions, a well drained, sandy loam soil being the best for the work, especially if it is full of decaying vegetable matter. Fertilize and pulverize thoroughly. Stony ground is not so good for onions. They need a soft, pulverized, mellow soil, so that the dirt and fertilizers can surround the bulbs and give them nourishment. The onions should be transplanted into rows one foot apart and three inches apart in the rows. Set the plants firmly in the soil, and exterminate all weeds that have attempted to start, and there will be labor saved. Careless transplanting generally has to be gone over again several times, making the work more than double. A hotbed from three to six feet large should produce enough onions for eight or nine square yards of ground, requiring about one and a half ounces of seed.—W. E. Farmer, in *American Cultivator*.

SEEDS for BUSINESS

While we believe we have in stock a full line of Vegetable Seeds which are as good and as cheap as can be procured anywhere, we have two items in particular to which we wish to call special attention, knowing that they will prove world-beaters as MONEY MAKERS, namely, Tillinghast's P. S. Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, and Tillinghast's P. S. Prize Taker Onion. Both are thoroughbreds, correct in every feature, and the latter unequalled for use by the new method of transplanting. These seeds are worth a dollar an ounce, but to induce every gardener to test them, we will deliver both of them anywhere at 5c. per pkt., 25c. per oz., or \$2.50 per pound.

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Believing that the general lack of currency, together with the trouble, risk and expense of mailing remittances, deters many would-be customers from sending early orders, we have perfected a plan by which we will deliver whatever seeds you want to your postmaster, who will deliver them to you and return the money at our expense. Make out your order for any standard varieties at prices offered by any reliable dealer and we will mail them C. O. D., as above. Catalogue free on application. Address

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CHRYSANTHEMUMS
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BLIGHT PROOF APPLE TREES.

I see in your Magazine for December an article on ironclad and blight proof apple trees, and six varieties named as such. The Iowa Russet I never had, but neither of the others are perfect ironclads. The Wealthy, the hardest of the lot, hurt badly in the winter of 1884-1885, but never in other winters on our grounds, but McMahon's White was not equal to an ordinary winter on our grounds. And as to being blight proof, the writer of that article is either ignorant or dishonest, for there is no such a thing in existence as a blight proof apple tree, and the man that sells trees as blight proof is a knave, and better would it be for the world were he in state's prison instead of selling apple trees. Such slimy eels are abroad in the world selling trees and I want them to have a wide advertisement. I inclose an article of mine on blight which covers the whole ground; though rather long, your readers will not begrudge the space it takes.

PETER M. GIDEON.

Excelsior, Minn.

As some of our readers may know, Mr. Gideon has had the most extensive experience in testing the varieties of apples in Minnesota, and his statements in regard to their hardness may be taken without any modifications. It is probable that the climate of his region is more trying to apple trees than even the northern part of Vermont and New Hampshire and portions of Quebec where the varieties named in our December number, page 29, are probably nearly or quite iron-clad, a term whose meaning changes with the locality of its application. The main portion of the article referred to on blight is given below.

The subject of hardy varieties of apple trees is one of great importance to all the Northwest, especially the States of Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Northern Iowa and Nebraska as well as Minnesota.

"My observations on the workings of blight on my grounds may be of interest to some of your readers, as the plague has been a frequent visitor on my grounds. The first visit to my grounds was on a block of three-quarters of an acre of young trees just coming into bearing, the ground having been highly manured and used as a vegetable garden, and the ruin was almost complete, whilst on three sides were trees in grass, and not a leaf or twig blighted. The next year those in the grass blighted badly and no blight on the cultivated plat that was so badly hurt the year before. But another cultivated plat about one hundred paces away containing one hundred and sixty Wealthy trees was badly blighted, whilst in the center stood six or eight Duchess not a leaf hurt; but the next year there was no blight on the Wealthy trees, whilst the Duchess in the center were ruined. The next visit of the epidemic came after a late spring, that when the cold let up, extreme heat followed, and all varieties came forward evenly alike, all in full sap-flow when a warm southwest rainstorm came, and with it the blight in widespread ruin, so that of seven thousand trees in the orchard not one of any variety escaped entirely, and over two thousand trees in bearing were killed dead, and the most of the balance soon died from the poison instilled at that time.

Blight travels in currents, and the center of the current went through the center of the orchard killing

all in its course, and the further from the center on each side the less the damage. The west corner of one orchard lay opposite the east corner of another orchard with a road between, and a south current passed through burning trees in the corner of each. It then struck the barn grove in front burning large forest trees red on the exposed sides.

At another time a current from the southwest struck another orchard, and run its course near two hundred yards, but only from ten to fifteen feet wide, burning all it touched badly, and the next season a like current passed through the same orchard from the opposite course. The course from whence the epidemic comes is easily told by the blotches left on the trees. That the disease floats in the air, and is a cohesive substance is proven beyond a question from the blotches on various parts of a tree. On the leaves and tender twigs its effects can be seen in small specks and in blotches, sometimes covering the entire leaf or twig, and on the body and large limbs it shows in blotches of various forms and sizes. At times a strip perpendicular on the body of the tree, other times quartering or wrapped clean around, completely girdling the tree. No matter what the size of the blotch on limb or body of tree, it never heals over and in time rots its way through. It seldom attacks the same tree two seasons in succession. The foregoing, in brief, are what I have seen of its workings, but to apply a remedy we must know the cause that sets the plague in motion."

the latter may be sunk a foot or two in the ground. Four feet in the back and three and a half in front will not be too high for the bed, and it should be a foot larger each way than the outside of the frame which is to be used. It is important when filling in the manure to tread it not only moderately firm but as evenly as possible, so the surface of the bed later on will keep its shape well. After the manure is in place the frame can be put on at once, and filled in with five to six inches of light, rich soil in which to sow the seed. The sashes should be put on at once, and kept closed until the heat has run up through the soil thoroughly. This accomplished, it will be well to wait a day or two before sowing the seed. Sow in shallow drills—say a quarter of an inch deep—across the bed, leaving a space of about three inches between the drills.

After the seed is sown care should be taken in sunny weather to prevent the heat rising to an injurious degree, a matter to be regulated by moving the sash up or down a little to admit some air. This should be especially attended to after the seed is up. A thermometer should be placed in the bed, and closely consulted. It should be placed where the sun will not directly strike it. A temperature of 55° to 60° at night

will be found suitable, and this might run up 15° to 20° higher in the daytime without detriment.

The other extreme of cold in frosty nights must be scrupulously guarded against by covering the beds with mats or shutters at all threatening times. By banking up over the manure on the outside with soil, the heat from the manure will be very materially saved to the bed.

Should the weather prove exceptionally severe, it may be necessary to put linings of fresh manure on the outside of the bed, to keep up the required temperature, previously removing all that which has been exposed and lost its heat. As soon as the seedlings are strong enough to handle they should be pricked off into other hotbeds, which must be got ready for the purpose. These beds need not contain half the quantity of manure used for the seed-

bed, and three or four inches of soil on the surface will be quite sufficient. If the latter is made moderately firm, and is enriched to some extent with old flaky hotbed manure it will be of much advantage.—*E. R., in Ohio Farmer.*

MORSE & CO. ALL RIGHT.

In our advertising columns has been appearing for some time past an offer of Morse & Co., Augusta, Me., to send a field telescope practically free of charge. One of our subscribers who had sent for it, sends to us the order blanks, etc., which Morse & Co. sent him, and denounces the firm in unmitigated terms. We have carefully read the circulars and find that they are above suspicion of any crookedness. The main point is that Morse & Co. offer to send a brass mounted telescope to any one who will send them six yearly subscribers to *Comfort* for one year with twenty-five cents for each. We think the offer is a very fair one, and the telescopes which they send are unusually good for a moderate priced one.

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EARLY CELERY.

All market gardeners in this or any of the Northern States who wish to grow early celery, and who have a greenhouse or hotbed available early in February, need have no difficulty in raising all the plants that may be required for their purposes. As it is the fewer in number who possess greenhouses, we will take it for granted that in the majority of cases hotbeds will be the means used for starting the seed and bringing on the young plants. A word or two, therefore, as regards the construction and management of these beds may not be out of place.

As several loads of horse manure will be needed for an ordinary sized bed, it will be advisable to gather the manure for the purpose for a time previously, in which case it is better that the accumulation be kept from wet, under cover, and be frequently turned over to check the escape of heat before it is needed. Select a well sheltered place to form the bed, and if the soil is dry

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK.

Pelargonium.

Please tell me why my Lady Washington geranium does not bloom? I cut it back last fall. It grows vigorously, receives plenty of water and sunlight; soil moderately rich. Is this the proper treatment of it?

Spencer, Iowa.

J. C.

According to this statement the plant is doing well and if it continues so until May or June it will undoubtedly then commence to bloom.

Water Hyacinth.

I have a water hyacinth, given me by a friend. It is growing nicely in a glass dish of water and pebbles. What time will it bloom, and what must I do with it after blooming?

Monroetown, Pa.

Mrs. A. L. C.

It may bloom during the hottest weather next summer. After it has bloomed the treatment is to be the same as before. Warmth and light and a little mud at the bottom of the dish seem to be the requirements.

Begonia acerifolia.

Mrs. E. L., Bridgewater, in December, 1893, page 21. The large leaved begonia is *Begonia acerifolia*, Maple-leaved begonia. It is indeed a most satisfactory house plant. The petioles of the leaves attain a length of more than two feet with blades eighteen inches in diameter. It should be kept indoors in the summer. When potted with soil composed of a generous proportion of the rich mold of the woods the red of the under sides of the leaves is intensified, greatly enhancing their beauty. The flower cluster with its delicate flowers and fragrance is very lovely.

East Aurora, N. Y.

M. S.

Gloxinias from Seed.

I have a lot of gloxinias from seed sown in May. Will you please tell me in your Magazine how to manage them? Some of them have a bulb as large as a pea. Can I let them grow until they bloom once, before drying off?

Waite, Me.

M. L. M.

The little bulbs should be dried off and allowed to remain in the soil and be kept secure from frost until spring and then be transferred to new soil to make another season's growth and bloom.

Vigorous Verbena.

I have a verbenia which I rooted last September, and although I have kept it well pinched back it is now, December 30th, one foot high and two feet across. Will it bloom if I discontinue to pinch it back? It is in a six-inch pot in my flower pit.

The Star Collection of Bulbs I ordered from James Vick's Sons in September is doing nicely; the Paper White narcissus being in bloom with two flower spikes with six blossoms each.

Lax, Ga.

Mrs. J. E. H.

If pinching is stopped the verbenia will probably soon commence to bloom—or as soon as the pot is well filled with roots.

Ivy Geraniums.

I have three ivy geraniums growing in my windows which were rooted last April. Two are in four-inch pots and one in a pint can of good garden loam. I occasionally use water enriched with hen manure. The temperature averages 65°. Two are one foot high, the other has two branches three feet high. When one reached that height I checked it by bending it downwards. How can I hasten their blooming? Keep them in small or larger dishes, let them grow tall or check them? In looking over all your Magazines which I have, I have found many things which will be of use the coming season and want to thank you for them, and for the great privilege you give your readers of asking questions about plants, old as well as new.

Fulton, N. Y.

M. E. S.

It is not best to try to hasten the blooming of these plants. The first object should be to se-

cure fine specimens with numerous branches. This can be attained by occasionally and judiciously pinching in the ends of the shoots, thus causing them to branch. Shifting the plants when they have filled their pots with roots will enable them to continue growing freely. When the plants are well grown they will bloom, but they are not as free bloomers as other geraniums. They make fine bracket and basket plants.

Hoya.

Will you please inform me through your Magazine how to care for a hoyo? I have a large one that has never blossomed. I give it the same care that I do my geraniums. It grows nicely but does not blossom.

Endeavor, Wis.

F. H.

During winter the hoyo needs but little water, even if its leaves shrink a little it will do no harm. In spring, when a good and steady heat can be maintained, it will be ready to start again into growth. Give it the full sunshine and all the water needed while growing. It blooms in summer.

Narcissus—Hardy Climber.

I have a lily, now in full bloom, called Double Roman Sacred Lily. Will you please tell me through the Magazine whether it is the same thing as the Chinese sacred lily? I potted this bulb, a large one, the 30th of November, and on December 28, just four weeks from time of planting, it had four large double flowers, white with white and yellow center. It is beautiful and very fragrant. Will it be worth saving after it gets through blooming?

Will you name some good climbing vine or shrub that would be nice for a porch with a southern exposure and at the same time be hardy in this climate? If you will kindly answer these queries in the next number of the Magazine you will greatly oblige

Flands eau, S. Dak.

A. W. S.

The so-called lily is probably some species or variety of narcissus. It cannot be depended on for blooming a second time.

Virginia creeper, Clematis paniculata and trumpet creeper, or Bignonia radicans, are good hardy climbers.

A Date and an Anachronism.

The 21st of September, 1893, was so warm and dry that I planted a date, thinking it might readily mistake Missouri for its own native desert at that time, such a hot wind was raging. With my own hands I crumbled and mixed every particle of the soil in the can wherein I sowed the date, and great was my surprise a few days later to see a bold dicotyledon pushing its way up with papilionaceous pride right where the date ought to be. After much perturbed thought I detected the anachronism. Last April I had planted a flowering bean in the can, and there it had clung ungerminated till I refilled the can and planted the date. Poor thing! I felt sorry for it after its long, patient struggle for light, so I let it grow. I waited one month and my date not being up to date I dug it up. It had just sent out a strong root. Thus "Fools rush in (with a hairpin) where fairies fear to tread." I put the date back, despising myself, and waited so long for it to come up that I finally gave it up. But New Year's morning, when I went to plant an orange seed in the can, behold! the slender emerald shoot, emblem of victory! The anachronism is budding to bloom, but I regard it as a sort of interloper, and have a mind to pull it up for the palm's sake.

Do date palms in tomato cans need much water? Never mind, the palm shall have a fitter setting soon.

Carthage, Mo.

E. W. B.

Gem Calla—Fuchsias from Seed.

In your November number of the Magazine you speak of receiving complaints of the Gem calla not doing well. You remember I bought of you last spring a Gem calla, and my order coming too late to get any of your own grown large plants, you procured for me a small plant, it was small but I was pleased with it. Well, it is not small now, it is a large handsome plant. When I received it I had no empty plant pots so I took a five quart tin pail and punched the bottom full of holes, and put some pieces of crock in the bottom and then filled the pail with a mixture of black sandy loam and muck, then planted the calla and watered it with clear water. I have always watered it with clear, warm water and sprinkled the plant with the

same, and now it is a beautiful large plant with one nice offset.

Will you please tell me how to raise seed from the fuchsia?

Mrs. A. P.

Crawford, Mich.

In raising fuchsias from seed it is best to use fresh seeds. Wash away the pulp of the fruit and then sow the seeds in pots in light sandy soil; keep moderately moist and in a temperature of 65° to 70°. If not situated so as to have the benefits of a greenhouse, with its even temperature and moist air, sowing should be deferred until spring.

Calla—Cyclamens—Chrysanthemums.

In reply to a query in "Letter Box" of the Magazine for November, 1893, will say, I bought a Little Gem calla last spring. It began to grow and is now seventeen inches high, with five bulbs. I am very much disappointed in its not blossoming, yet still hope.

Five years ago I bought of Vick cyclamen seeds. My windows have been a mass of flowers until this winter. Are the bulbs too old to blossom well? There are a few buds, but they don't mature well.

In reply to J. C. F., Honesdale, Pa., I would say I have chrysanthemums on lawn that have stood the winters for years without any protection (I don't know the varieties as they were given to me), about half an inch across, pure white and very double. January 5, 1894, I picked some that had fallen down, think I can have them all winter by carefully bending down and protecting with hemlock boughs.

Hayfield, Pa.

Mrs. J. H. L.

It appears that two varieties of calla have been sent out under the name of Little Gem—one growing from a foot to eighteen inches in height and one of much lower growth, the last being the true Little Gem. We hope to have the present season reports from as many as possible in regard to these varieties, and to learn what their capabilities are and how they compare with the old standard Richardia Africana.

The cyclamen bulbs mentioned are now too old to bloom well; after the second season of blooming the bulbs rapidly deteriorate. Seeds should be sown at least every second year.

Chrysanthemums Out of Doors.

I see in the December number of your Magazine I. C. T., of Honesdale, Pa., writing in regard to chrysanthemums. I will say that I have no trouble at all here to keep them out all winter. I have had them for years on the east side of the house where the water from the eaves would drop on them every time it rained, with no protection only what is afforded by the leaves and litter blown up around them. The cold does not hurt them with us, it is the warm winters that destroy or injure them here. We sometimes have a long warm spell and the young shoots start up, and then a freeze comes and nips them back; but even then, in twenty-five years' experience, I have never had them killed but once. I think the secret lies in feeding them well during the spring and summer with good strong, rich dirt and manure so as to have strong, healthy plants to start in the winter with. I never clean my beds off until spring, but just let the old bloom-stalks stand and catch the leaves as they blow over the yard and hold them as a protection. Two years ago a friend and myself sent for the Pink and White Ostrich Plume chrysanthemums; we both thought we would be exceedingly careful and would put them in boxes and keep them away from the cold; we did so, and came near losing our plants, so that the next spring we had no better start than when we commenced. We then concluded to give them the same treatment as we did the rest; last winter mine stood outdoors on the southeast side of the house, with no attention whatever, and when blooming time came this fall it would have crowded mine to put a flour barrel over it; and this has been my experience in several instances. In J. C. T.'s climate it would be necessary to throw some pine brush over them and then let the leaves collect around and through this for a protection. I have some ten or twelve varieties and they all fare alike. By pinching off the buds and leaving only one to the stalk you will have much larger blooms; I had blooms this fall as large as a pint cup. I have raised the chrysanthemum from my childhood and they are my favorite of all flowers; my family say I am cranky on the subject, hence this long letter.

Port Royal, Ky.

M. T. V.

Pelargoniums Die After Blooming.

I have had three varieties of Martha Washington (pelargoniums) bloom, and after each plant bloomed the leaves drooped and died. I treated them as my other geraniums only that I removed many buds that they might not exhaust their strength in blossoming. Will some one tell me why they die or what they lacked in care?

E. K. E.

Chinese Sacred Lily.

Does the Chinese Sacred Lily bloom more than once?

Mrs. T. DeW. P.

Beaver Dam, Wis.

The practical thing to do is to throw away the bulb after blooming. The trouble will be far more than it is worth to try to make anything of afterwards.

Farfugium.

Please tell me just how to treat a farfugium. I have looked through your late numbers but cannot find the information.

Mrs. S. C. H.

Catawissa, Pa.

Farfugium grande is a plant of the easiest culture in the greenhouse or window. Give it a light, rich soil, a good light, a temperature of about sixty degrees, and water as needed; sponge or spray the leaves occasionally to keep them clean.

Lilium auratum.

Will you please tell me how to prepare a bed for lilies? I wish to plant the Lilium auratum next spring. First, where shall I make the bed, in a partly shaded or in a fully exposed, sunny one? Second, how deep shall I dig the bed, and what kind of soil is best? Third, how far apart shall I set the plants?

Des Moines, Ia.

J. H. S.

Make the bed in a partially shaded place if possible. The soil cannot be dug too deep, and it is a good preparation to add to it a large proportion of leafmold from the woods. Plant the bulbs at least ten inches deep and cover them entirely with leafmold so that the young shoots may easily push through. The plants will be properly placed at about a foot apart.

Tritoma.

What treatment should be given Tritoma grandiflora? I have grown one three years, two seasons in the open ground with a warm southern exposure, and last season in a five gallon stone jar with good drainage, with the same exposure. I winter it in the cellar in dryish earth. It has never blossomed.

Athol, Mass.

Mrs. G. W. H.

It appears, from the account of this plant, as if it required a longer season to bloom than it gets when grown as stated. If, instead of consigning it to the cellar, it should be placed in the greenhouse in September or in a house with a still higher temperature, one which would average about 70°, it is probable that it would be brought into bloom. It is evidently an unsatisfactory plant for the ordinary cultivator.

Brazilian Morning Glory.

I wish to give your Magazine readers the benefit of my experience with Brazilian morning glory. I neglected getting the seed until June. On the 13th of the month I received the seeds, seven in number. I cut off the small ends of the seeds, dropped them into warm water and left over night. In the morning the seeds were much swollen and the shell entirely broken off. I planted them at once and in five days from the time I received the seeds I had seven plants above the soil, every seed having germinated. The water I placed them in was at about 110° and I planted them a quarter of an inch deep in light rich soil mixed with leafmold placed in a tin can and kept well watered. They grew very rapidly and in ten days after they were up I had them transplanted to the garden. I dug holes fifteen inches deep and two feet across which I filled with good soil and about one-third well rotted manure. My trellis was seven feet high and by the first week in August it was covered. As soon as the vines reached the top I began pruning most of them which induced a heavy, thick growth of foliage and much flowering. The flowers were very freely produced and attracted much attention on account of

their great beauty and size, being about four inches in diameter. The plants were watered every day as we had a disastrous drouth here last season. They also had liquid stable manure every ten days. Sickness prevented my caring for them after September first, and the dry weather ruined them though they continued to bloom some until frost. I shall plant them again next year but earlier in the season.

Roann, Ind.

L. S.

Shrubs on Lawn.

Will you kindly answer in the next issue of your Magazine which of the following, in your opinion, would make the showiest bed for a conspicuous part of a lawn: First, mass of panicked hydrangeas; or second, mass of Spirea Thunbergia; or third, same area containing panicked hydrangeas for center and Spirea Thunbergia for border; or fourth, same area containing Spirea Van Houtte for center with Spirea Thunbergia for border; or fifth, center of pepper bushes and border of Spirea Thunbergia? The above question is asked because I am unacquainted with the habit and style of growth of some of the varieties.

AN INTERESTED RECIPIENT OF VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Either of these combinations is proper enough, though we should hardly agree with the idea of planting them in a bed for a conspicuous part of a lawn. In a border of shrubbery on the margin of a lawn such planting would be quite appropriate, but for a showy bed it would be far better to set flowering plants or plants with remarkably handsome foliage; for the latter purpose may be mentioned varieties of achyrantes and coleus and the Caladium esculentum and varieties of ricinus for large center plants and canna, and especially the new French varieties of cannas which are handsome both in foliage and flower, and which bloom during a long season.

Cosmos—Caladium—Canna—Moon Flower.

The cosmos seed made beautiful plants. The only fault I find with them is they are too tall. The pink ones do not bloom as well as the white. I took up two, pink and white, and have them in pots. The white one has fifty-two flowers on it now, and is nearly six feet high. I told you last year I would send you the size of the largest of caladium leaves. We have two groups in the side yard of twenty-five bulbs each, and four groups in the lower garden. The leaves (largest) were forty-two inches long and thirty-one inches broad, twelve inches round the stalk, each leaf stem nine inches round; others were thirty-six inches long, twenty-six inches wide, thirty-five inches long, twenty-six and a half inches wide. The highest stalk from the ground to the leaf one yard and sixteen inches. They were very handsome and attracted a great deal of attention. The four groups in the lower side garden fronting east and south. We planted in the middle six scarlet cannas, they grew very high and bloomed all summer, and still have many blooms on them. The caladiums below, and the tall cannas with their long leaves in the center with their rich flowers in scarlet are beautiful. We make a large circle, digging deep, and putting in a wheelbarrow of three-year-old rotted cow manure, when finished leaving a deep gutter around the entire bed three inches deep. After the bulbs come up well, five or six inches high, in the evening the hose is put on the hydrant, a flower pot is turned on its side in every group and the hose laid in it, the water is allowed to run very slowly—it must not splash—the bed is flooded and the gutter is full; turn off the water. Our caladiums still look well and we have had a slight frost.

We have a hardy moonflower three years old, one night last week it had thirty-six blooms out, the whole yard was scented; it is still in bloom.

I hope I have not tired you. I am a very old lady, and my flowers are my companions. Please tell me when my subscription to the Magazine is out.

Covington, Ky.

Mrs. M. J. S.

Nitrate of Soda for Onions and Beans

Will you kindly answer the following questions: What is the best fertilizer for onions and beans? How, when and in what quantities should it be applied? I have read that nitrate of soda is excellent for onions. Would it benefit beans?

Z. B. B.

Ashford, Conn.

If the soil is in a fair condition, as a result of previous manuring and cropping, nitrate of soda alone at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre will prove a valuable investment for an onion crop, and the larger amount will probably be more economical than the smaller if all other

conditions are favorable, and a trial may show that even a larger amount can be used to advantage. The finely pulverized salt should be scattered broadcast on the surface as evenly as possible before the completion of the dragging, and immediately before sowing the seed. If the same piece of ground is used continuously for onions it should have yearly a good dressing of well rotted stable manure. This can be given in the fall and plowed in. In this case a lighter dressing of nitrate of soda will be needed in spring. When reliance is made entirely on so-called artificial manures it will be best to apply superphosphate of lime in autumn at the rate of at least 500 pounds to the acre, plowing it in, and leaving the land rough for the winter. When the ground is ready for working in the spring sow on 100 pounds muriate of potash and go over with the drag and before finishing apply the nitrate as already directed.

It will depend on the character of the soil whether a small amount, say 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, can be advantageously used for a bean crop. If used it can be sowed on the land while in preparation and immediately before drilling in the beans.

Roses in Greenhouse.

Please will you tell me how to be successful in growing roses? We have a little greenhouse off the dining room and which opens into it. Do roses require a high temperature, or one which is low, and a moist air? The leaves fall off every few weeks. What is the reason of their doing so? I would like to know if it will prevent their blooming. What is the best fertilizer to use on roses, and how often applied? Those I had of you are quite small yet.

London, Ont.

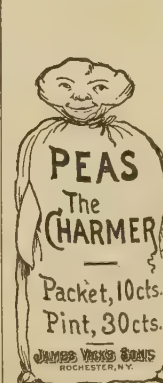
Mrs. B. G.

The temperature of the greenhouse for roses should be low with a moist atmosphere. A heat of 45 degrees is as high as is suitable for them, except when blooming, when it may be ten degrees higher. Without knowing more about the plants it is difficult or even impossible to say precisely why the leaves fall off. In the first place we should suspect the roots to be unhealthy and comparatively inactive, perhaps from a want of drainage or because too much water is given. On the contrary if the air is hot and dry that would tend to cause the leaves to drop, but this condition is seldom unaccompanied with predaceous insects; the greenfly usually abounds on plants kept in this way, and another injurious creature which takes up his abode on rose leaves in a hot and dry air is the little red spider.

The conditions for healthy roses under glass are mainly these: a rich soil, good drainage, a low temperature, moist air, frequent syringing the leaves of the plants with clear water in a very fine spray, and frequent ventilation.

Well rotted stable manure, or a mixture of this with old cowyard manure is the best fertilizing material for rose beds and the same can form a portion of the soil compost for potting. When this material cannot easily be obtained good brands of commercial fertilizers will be found valuable, and those who grow but few plants may usually find them preferable.

Our inquirer should be able by careful observation of all the conditions under which the plants are growing to discover the cause of their trouble, and then apply the remedy.



ENGLISH LILY NAMES OF PLANTS.

The following list has been compiled for the purpose of bringing together for convenient reference the different names of plants in which the term "lily" is used, together with the various plants to which the names are applied. Only the few species of true lilies are mentioned which have fairly well established English names, and no attempt has been made to anglicise the Latin specific names of the long list of the true lilies.

- African Lily—*Agapanthus umbellatus*.
American Wood Lily—*Trillium* of different species, but especially *Trillium grandiflorum*.
Arum Lily—*Richardia Africana*.
Annunciation Lily—*Lilium Candidum*.
Atamasco Lily—*Amaryllis* or *Zephyranthes Atamasco*.
Barbadoes Lily—*Hippeastrum equestre flore-pleno*.
Belladonna Lily—*Amaryllis Belladonna*.
Bermuda Lily—*Lilium longiflorum eximium*, or as known in trade, *Lilium Harrisii*.
Blackberry Lily—*Pardanthus Chinensis*.
Blue Day Lily—*Funkia ovata*.
Calla Lily—*Richardia Africana*.
Canadian Lily—*Lilium Canadense*.
Chalcedonian Lily—*Lilium Chalcedonicum*.
Chequered Lily—*Fritillaria Meleagris*.
Chinese Sacred Lily—*Narcissus*.
Climbing Lily—*Gloriosa superba*.
Day Lily—*Emmercallis flava*.
Day Lily—*Funkia subcordata*.
Egyptian Lily—*Richardia Africana*.
Fairy Lily—*Pyrolirion aureum* or *Zephyranthes flava*.
Golden Lily—*Lycoris aurea*.
Golden-rayed Lily—*Lilium auratum*.
Guernsey Lily—*Nerine Sarniensis*.
Humboldt's Lily—*Lilium Humboldtii*.
Jacobean Lily—*Sprekelia formosissima*.
Johnson's or Johnsoni Lily—*Hippeastrum* or *Amaryllis Johnsoni*.
Lily of the Nile—*Richardia Africana*.
Lily of the Valley—*Convallaria majalis*.
Mariposa Lily—*Calochortus* of different species.
Martagon Lily—*Lilium Martagon*.
Meadow Lily—*Lilium Canadense*.
Mexican Lily—*Hippeastrum reginae*.
Mexican Lily—*Hymenocallis Choretis*.
Mount Etna Lily—*Sternbergia lutea*.
Onion Lily—*Ornithogalum caudatum*.
Panther Lily—*Lilium pardalinum*.
Queen Lily—*Phaedranassa* of different species.
Saint Joseph's Lily—*Lilium candidum*.
Scarborough Lily—*Vallota purpurea*.
Swamp Lily—*Lilium superbum*.
Tiger Lily—*Lilium tigrinum*.
Turk's Cap Lily—*Lilium Martagon*.
Washington Lily—*Lilium Washingtonianum*.
White Day Lily—*Funkia subcordata*.
Wood Lily—*Trillium* of different species.
Yellow Lily—*Lilium Canadense*.

HOT WATER HEATING.

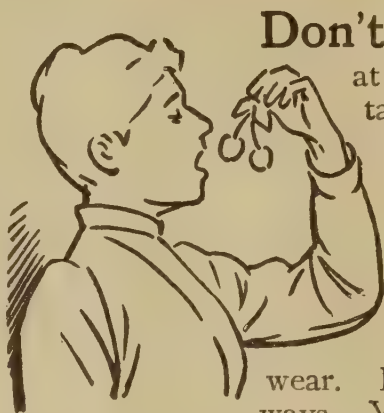
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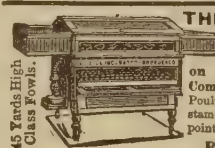
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THE TULIP POPPY.

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Perfectly hardy. Flowers large, exceedingly graceful and elegant. Generally single and semi-double. The colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from bluish white, rose, delicate pink and carmine to bright sparkling crimson.

THE GRAND ORIENTAL POPPY.

The largest and showiest Poppy. The color is an intense flame red. The plants of this variety are perennial, lasting for years in the open ground.

This is an offer for every reader. If you cannot use all of them make your friends a desirable present.

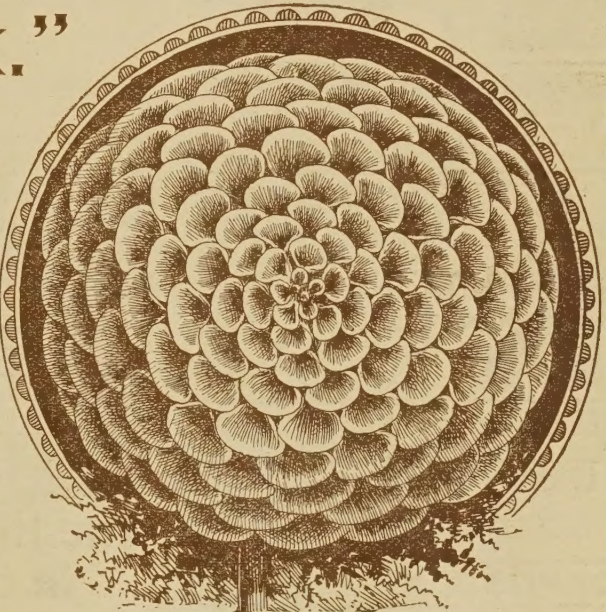
For the brilliant colors and glorious shadings of life sized flowers see the beautiful colored plate page 54 in FLORAL GUIDE. The Four packets for Thirty Cents.

Dahlia "Ethel Vick."

COLOR, SEA SHELL PINK.

The offer of a new variety of Dahlia, however perfect it may be, might be said to be only presenting again a flower which has already appeared in countless forms and colors, and thus a repetition of the same style of beauty with which flower lovers are so well acquainted. To such perfection, from the florist's point of view, has the Dahlia been carried that it would be difficult to imagine any higher attainment in form or any color or combination of colors not moulded into beauty and perpetuated in the many select varieties now in cultivation. And yet, understanding this perfectly well, we now offer our customers Ethel Vick, a variety of the most unique color, the purest, deepest and softest pink ever entrapped and held in the petals of a flower, the enameled pink of the sea shell is not more fair. The flower is globular, perfectly symmetrical in form, of medium to large size, and the plant is a strong, healthy grower and a free bloomer. Our description does this beautiful variety but scant justice, and it is offered with full confidence of meeting the highest expectations.

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DAHLIA "ETHEL VICK."



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Partridge Pea.

The CASSIA CHAMAECRISTA, or PARTRIDGE (SENSITIVE) PEA.—This is one of our native annuals which has been strangely neglected in view of its beauty and interesting qualities. The plant, raised from the seed, grows from 12 to 18 inches in height, with compound leaves, each having from 8 to 12 pairs of leaflets, which, like those of Mimosa pudica, are sensitive to touch, drooping and folding together. The flowers are large, an inch and a quarter in diameter, of a canary yellow, two of the petals being purple spotted at the base. They are borne on stems from two to five in a cluster, and are produced freely until destroyed by frosts. The seeds are borne in pods like the pea. This plant is not offered as a new one to cultivation, but as one which is but little known and well worthy of attention.

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Under the name of "Sunset" we here offer to our customers a species of Hibiscus which apparently is new to cultivation, at least we have not yet been able to identify it as any species hitherto described. It is a shrubby, woody plant of perennial character. The leaves are deeply cleft into long narrow lobes which are coarsely toothed; the lobes or divisions are wide spreading. The foliage of the plant is thus quite peculiar and striking in appearance. The plant is an early and continuous bloomer and the bell-shaped flowers are of remarkably large size, being from six to nine inches in diameter. The color is a rich deep cream with a maroon center of velvety appearance, each petal having a dark maroon blotch at the base, making a magnificent flower of great beauty.

While the individual flowers are so large and handsome, it is a matter of surprise that the plant can produce from ten to fifteen of these splendid great blooms at one time. The season of blooming is continuous, commencing quite young and continuing until the frosts of autumn. For full particulars and illustration see page 18, FLORAL GUIDE.

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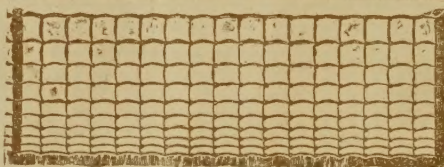
COPPERAS FOR SICK TREES AND VINES.—The *Journal of Horticulture* says that "a foreign paper states: Professor Sachs of Wurzburg asserted, and the Royal Institute for Fruit and Vine Culture at Giesenheim has tried experiments and is apparently satisfied, that sulphate of iron is a valuable stimulant to plants that are suffering from chlorosis or absence of the proper green color. They gave small trees 2 1-5th lbs. of copperas, and large trees 4 and 2-5th lbs.

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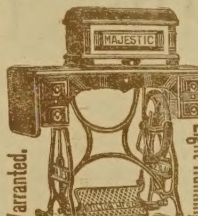
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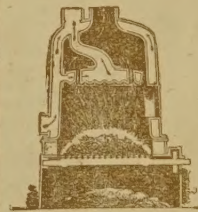


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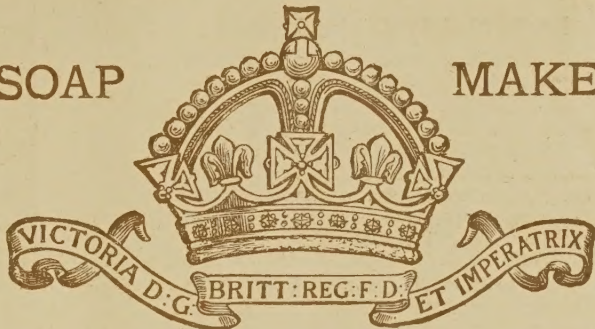
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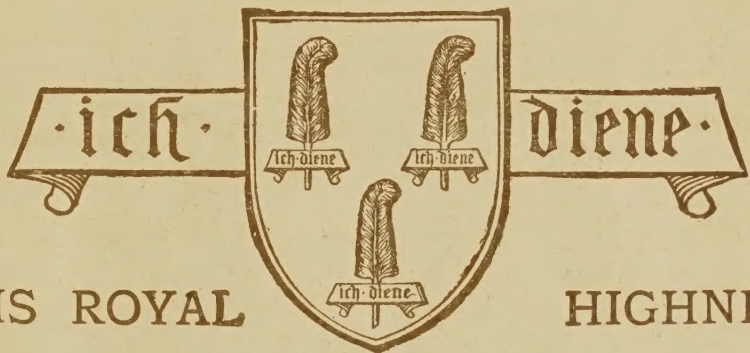
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